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## JAPAN IS SAID TO WANT PEACE WITH AMERICA SUSTAINED

### MOVEMENT ON PHILIPPINES IS SEEN UNLIKELY

Arthur Diosy, Authority on Far East, Assures Monitor That There Will Be No Conflict Over Action of California

### CHINA IS OBJECTIVE

Tokio Intends to Devote Every Atom of Energy to Bringing About Asiatic Alliance and Does Not Wish Interruption

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Arthur Diosy, whose understanding of the situation in Tokyo is perhaps second only to his understanding of the situation in Peking, kindly called at the office of the Monitor in London yesterday evening in answer to a request for information as to the feeling in Japan respecting its California demands. Mr. Diosy made it perfectly plain that he did not believe in the possibility of any rupture.

The rumored likelihood of a descent on the Philippines he at once dismissed. The Japanese, he declared, frankly admitted that the race deteriorated in countries with an enervating climate. It was for this reason that they preferred to concentrate their colonizing efforts in the direction of Korea and Manchuria. They were perfectly well aware that though a

(Continued on page four, column one)

## PROFESSOR TAFT IS HERE TO ADDRESS UNITARIANS

Clergymen's Festival, Laymen's League and Lend-Hand Society to Hold Meetings — Woman's Alliance to Vote on Officers Put in Nomination

Former President Taft arrived in Boston at 1 p. m. today to speak and act as presiding officer at meetings of the organizations gathered here for the anniversary week of the American Unitarian Association. Tomorrow at noon, he will deliver an address at the unveiling of the statue of Dr. Edward Everett Hale, which has been placed near the Charles street entrance in the Public Garden.

When Professor Taft arrived today at Huntington avenue station he was met by W. Rodman Peabody and the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, and was taken in an automobile to the Somerset club, where he had luncheon with former Gov. John D. Long, John Mason Little, Chief Justice Arthur R. Rugg, Mr. Eliot and Mr. Peabody. During his visit he will be the guest of Mr. Peabody in Cambridge. After the luncheon Mr. Taft went to the public meeting of the Lend-Hand Society in Park Street church, and in the evening at the Unitarian festival for clergymen and their wives at Tremont Temple.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Alliance and Other Liberal Christian Wo-

## FINANCE BOARD WOULD DISPOSE OF CORMORANT

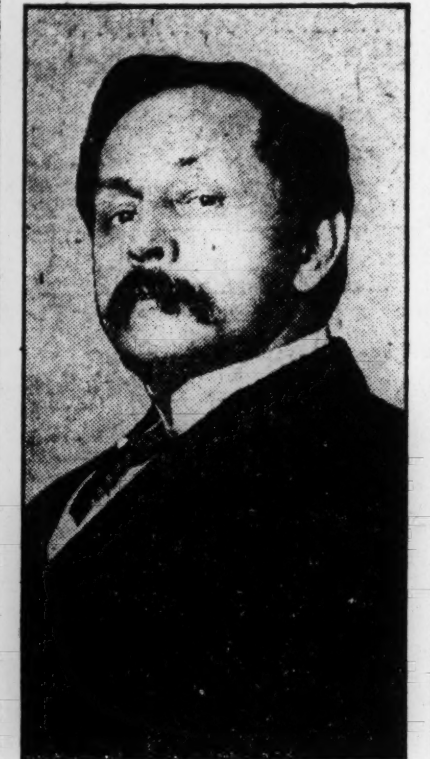
Guy C. Emerson, Engineer for Commission, Would Also Sell Four Scows, but Recommends Steamer Relief Be Retained

### ADVISES REPAIRS

Recommending that the city council sell at once the municipal tug Cormorant and four Barney dumping scows, but that the city retain the auxiliary steamer Relief in the quarantine service, the finance commission today issued its report to the city council on the orders to dispose of all the vessels. The report was made by Guy C. Emerson, consulting engineer, who has had the subject under investigation.

Regarding the Relief which was purchased and repaired by the city in 1904 at a cost of \$3000, Mr. Emerson believes that an expenditure of about \$500 would at the present time put the craft into repair.

## SUB-COMMITTEE FOR COAL INQUIRY ORDER IS NAMED



(Copyright, Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.)  
SENATOR JOHN K. SHIELDS

WASHINGTON—Senators Borah of Idaho, Shields of Tennessee and Swanson of Virginia comprise the sub-committee named today by the Senate committee on labor, by agreement with majority leader Kern, to report on the Kern resolution calling for investigation of the West Virginia coal miners' strike and its causes and effects. It was considered certain their report would be favorable.

## VEHICLE MAKERS TALK ADVERTISING

Electric vehicle advertising from the standpoint of the manufacturer and the central station was discussed today by F. Nelson Carle and E. J. W. Profit, before the delegates to the New England convention of central stations, electric vehicle manufacturers and allied interests at the Engineers Club, Commonwealth avenue and Arlington street. Seventy-five persons were present.

Two special electric cars conveyed the delegates this afternoon to Lynn, where they will inspect the General Electric Company's plant. Following a luncheon, the party will go to Nahant for an outing and dinner at the Relay house. Here the meeting of the Electric Motor Car Club of Boston will be held and one-minute talks on convention topics will be given. Fred M. Kimball is in charge of the arrangements.

### ARCANUM BODIES TO MERGE

SALEM, Mass. — Hawthorne council, Royal Arcanum, has voted to consolidate with Salem council of the same order. Hawthorne council has a membership of 54 and Salem council 90.

## CONGRESS OF MOTHERS TO MAINTAIN ALL-DAY SESSION

Evening Mass Meeting of Teachers Closing Event in Program With Addresses on Scope of Parent-Teacher Associations by Experts in Child Welfare Work

Owing to important business still to be disposed of it was deemed necessary by the executive board of the national congress of mothers and parent-teacher association to hold an all-day meeting today instead of taking part in the sight-seeing trips and shopping tours planned for the concluding day of the convention. In addition, delegates who refrained from joining the touring parties held an "experience" meeting in the Copley Plaza. One session this evening will close the program, taking the form of a mass meeting for teachers.

Officers and members of the executive board were the guests for luncheon of Mrs. Ellor Carlisle Ripley, assistant superintendent of schools. The luncheon was served at the High School of Practical Arts in Roxbury.

The teachers' gathering has been ar-

## SHOE MACHINERY CO. COULD END CONTRACTS

Terms of Leases for Its Products Are Made Public—Attorney Choate Explains Conditions—Corporation Is Composed of Three Concerns, Says Secretary

By the terms of the leases of the United Shoe Machinery Company, it could break its agreement with a customer if the latter used any other lease for machinery in the manufacture of boots and shoes, it was brought out today by James A. Fowler, assistant attorney-general, in the government suit for the dissolution of the company on the ground that it violated the Sherman anti-trust act by maintaining a monopoly in the manufacture of shoe machinery. The case is being heard in the United States district court.

Charles F. Choate, Jr., for the company, said he made a difference in the conditions which were included in the first seven sections of the lease and the stipulations which were in sections 8 and 9. He urged that the stipulation was that the lease would be revoked if any of the conditions were broken; that the company reserved the right to take those machines out, and that these terms were only applicable to the machines affected by the conditions.

Three companies, the Goodyear, the McKay and the Consolidated Shoe Machinery companies, the first of which was capitalized for \$3,000,000 were also, to form the United Shoe Machinery Company, according to testimony offered by Harold G. Donham of Medford, the secretary.

Mr. Donham was questioned as to the method of issuing leases. He said there were two forms which were optional to a customer. One was a lease whereby the customer paid \$300 down for a machine and one half cent for each pair of shoes turned out but the lease did not bind the customer to use the other machines. The other kind obliged the customer to use the other machines and by it 5 cent a pair was charged, no deposit being necessary to start with.

Under cross-examination by William S. Gregg for the government witness said an endeavor had been made to make all machines of the company uniform.

James A. Fowler, assistant to the attorney-general, said the government objected to the leases tying one machine to another.

Along unrestricted lines the suit was conducted. An effort was made by Charles F. Choate, Jr., senior counsel for the defense, to have the prosecution held to proving that the company had schemed to monopolize the industry, but Judge Putnam said that in a case of the character being heard it was unwise to restrict counsel.

The trial started on Monday morning before Judges Putnam, Dodge and Brown. F. P. Fish, Charles F. Choate, Malcolm Donald and L. R. Charnberlain appeared for the defense. The government was represented by Mr. Fowler, Mr. Gregg, United States District Attorney French and Edwin H. Abbott, Jr., of this city.

Mr. Gregg outlined the case for the government and Attorney Choate presented the case for the defense. He said the companies that combined in the United Shoe Machinery Company occupied but a small part of the field of shoe-making, pointing out that there were 200 or 300 different operations in making each shoe, necessitating many kinds of machinery.

The United Shoe Machinery Company, he said, manufactures certain machines, and supplies to shoe manufacturers these machines together with auxiliary machines. The system of leasing, when the United Company supplies full machine equipment, is a royalty of from 1 1/2 to 6 cents per pair of shoes paid.

He said that when the United company supplies only its stitching, lasting and welting machines, an initial payment of \$300 for \$400, together with royalty, is required.

## PANAMA FAIR BOARD PLEADS FOR \$250,000

Urges Legislative Committee to Report Favorably so Work on Massachusetts Exposition Building Can Be Started Soon

### WANTS IT ALL AT ONCE

An appeal for \$250,000 from the state to carry out the work of the board of managers of the Panama-Pacific managers for Massachusetts was made today by Charles O. Power, secretary of the board, before the House committee on ways and means.

Mr. Powers urged that the committee should favor the report of the committee on judicial legislation, which recommends to the Legislature that \$250,000 be appropriated for the work.

"We ask you to bear this fact in mind," he said, "that the report of the committee on federal relations provides for the taking of only \$50,000 from the tax levy of this year. If that should be done, the board could at once begin to go forward with plans for a state building, which must be started before September 1 of this year."

"Massachusetts has the most commanding of all the state sites on the exposition grounds, but, unless building operations have actually begun by September 1, the state site will revert to the exposition management and this state will lose the advantage of its splendid location."

"The report further provides that \$150,000 be placed to the credit of the board next year and \$50,000 the following year. We submit that that recommendation should be adopted. It will seriously interfere with the efficiency of this board if the members are obliged to come before the Legislature next year and the following year pleading for money with which to carry out their work."

"The work of the board is not as far advanced now as it should be, because no appropriation has been made. When you consider that we must secure plans for a state building, prepare specifications for contractors, advertise for bids and have our force of workmen on the ground at San Francisco within three months, you can see how imperative it is that this appropriation be pushed ahead rapidly."

## PROGRESSIVES' RANKS GAIN 39 DAXVERS

Mass.—Thirty-nine Republicans changed their enrollment to the Progressive party in this town during the recent enrolling period.

## BRITISH KING AND QUEEN AND CZAR NEAR BERLIN

Royal Parties en Route to German Capital for Visit of Week Which Will Be Occupied by Festivities Attending Notable Event at Schloss

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—King George and Queen Mary landed at Flushing yesterday afternoon and proceeded to Berlin in the evening.

Simultaneously the Czar left St. Petersburg for the same destination.

The royal visit will last a week, but most of the festivities will take place inside the walls of the schloss.

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria.—The news that the Emperor of Austria intends to accept the invitation to the wedding of the Princess Victoria Luise of Prussia and Duke Ernst August of Braunschweig-Luneburg, in Berlin, is confirmed. The news that perhaps the English foreign secretary, Sir

Edward Grey, may also be one of the guests is of especial interest, as Sir Edward Grey has not visited a European capital in an official capacity before.

King Edward VII., when visiting foreign royalties, was always accompanied by the permanent under secretary for foreign affairs, Lord Hardinge, the present viceroy of India, and Sir Edward Nicholson, the present under secretary of state, having held the post during his reign. If Sir Edward Grey were to accompany the King and Queen of England to Berlin on this occasion he would be sure of a very hearty reception by the Germans, for England and Germany have worked earnestly hand in hand for the preservation of peace during the recent crisis, and have come nearer to understanding each other than ever before.

## Wollaston Professional Golfer Who Leads Field in Big Open Tournament



M. J. BRADY

## M. J. BRADY HAS 7-STROKE LEAD OVER McNAMARA

Wollaston Professional Starts Last 18 Holes of Massachusetts Open Golf Tournament With Good Margin

### ALEX ROSS IS THIRD

Playing remarkably fine golf this morning M. J. Brady of the Wollaston Golf Club completed the third round of 18 holes in the 72-hole open golf championship tournament of Massachusetts on the links of the Brae-Burn Country Club in 76 and thereby opened up such a lead on his nearest rival for the title, T. L. McNamara of Boston, that he is a decided favorite to take the chief honors when the fourth round is completed this afternoon.

By making the round this morning in 76, Brady tied his own record for the course which he made Tuesday afternoon in the second round. Brady's golf today was almost perfect. His only slip was at the fifth hole which he made in 7. He should have at least made it in 6 and had he done so, it would not only have given him a new record, but it would have enabled him to have equalled bogey.

T. L. McNamara of Boston, who was but two strokes behind Brady at the end of the second round Tuesday lost considerable ground this morning as he required 81 for the third round. This gave him a grand total of 241, seven strokes behind Brady, a handicap which he can hardly overcome this afternoon unless Brady shows a decided falling off in his play.

Alex Ross of Brae-Burn bettered 80 this morning when he went round in 73, but his total of 245 for the three rounds would seem to put him out of the running for the title which has always been held by himself or his brother.

The playing of T. Kerrigan of Dedham was watched with much interest. He is only 19 years old, but is showing some very fine golf. He started as a caddy for McNamara at Wollaston and later worked and made clubs for Brady. Recently he has secured a club of his own at Dedham and in the opinion of no less personages than Brady and McNamara is destined to become the greatest professional golfer in this country.

Mat. Campbell of the Country Club, who finished the first two rounds in 178, started in this morning but showed very indifferent form and after losing his ball at the seventeenth hole, withdrew.

F. H. Hoyt of Woodland continued to do the best work among the amateurs.

(Continued on page 26, column four)

## SHIPPING TIED UP AT PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA—Transatlantic and coastwise shipping at this port is tied up today following the desertion of liners by the steel stevedores and longshoremen who refused to strike when a walkout was ordered last week. There are now over 3000 men idle, and attempts will be made to call out laborers who are unloading freight at railroad yards along the Delaware river.

The shipping interests today offered the men a 5-cent increase, but the dockmen refused it. They maintain their original demands of 35 cents an hour.

## DYNAMITE PLANT NOT CONSPIRACY SAYS J. C. BREEN

Former Lawrence School Committee Member Testifies That He Proposed Plan to F. E. Atteaux Who Approved It

### COLLINS IS SUSTAINED

Prof. Whitney of Harvard Also Testifies in Trial of William M. Wood, President of American Woolen Co. and Others

Positive denial of the question as to whether he agreed with William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company, Frederick E. Atteaux of Brookline or Ernest Pittman falsely to accuse certain persons of storing dynamite unlawfully, was given today in the superior criminal court before Judge Crosby by John C. Breen, former school committee member of Lawrence.

Mr. Breen admitted having received \$500 to carry through the scheme of placing dynamite in the Lawrence textile strike so as to "scare" the strikers. He said he first proposed the plan to Frederick E. Atteaux of Brookline, who approved of it right away and discussed it with Ernest Pittman.

His testimony was given in the trial of William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company, Dennis J. Collins of Cambridge and Mr. Atteaux, charged with conspiracy to plant dynamite for the purpose of prejudicing the public against the striking employees. Prof. Walter L. Whitney of Harvard University, a chemist, was the first witness called by District Attorney Pelletier and he testified regarding an examination he made of the dynamite found in Lawrence.

He was in Lawrence on Jan. 27, 1912, and there made an examination of the dynamite furnished him by the militia. They turned over to him three packages of explosives marked "75 per cent gelatin" and he tested it. It was the real thing, he said.

The witness produced three sticks that looked like dynamite, but explained that they were sticks of wood in dynamite coverings.

Judge Crosby said: "You are sure that you have no high explosives in your bag, are you?" "Yes, sir," was the reply.

Mr. Whitney explained the grave danger in handling dynamite and made it very plain to all present that there was enough of the high explosive in the package that was taken to Lawrence by Breen and Collins to have killed many people and destroyed much property had it exploded. The only reason that an explosion did not take place when Collins dropped the 40 pounds in the Lawrence station was because it was frozen solid.

Mr. Whitney characterized as "extremely dangerous" the wrapping together of detonating caps and dynamite. Even though he was an expert, he said, he would hesitate to handle the two, if wrapped together. There is a state regulation, he said, which absolutely prohibits the keeping of caps and dynamite together.

Asked what would be the condition of

(Continued on page four, column three)

## TREES OF SALEM CATALOGUED FOR CITY DEPARTMENT

SALEM, Mass.—As a contribution to the shade tree department of the city, Willis H. Ropes has catalogued every tree growing along the streets of Salem, recording the species and noting the condition of each specimen. The catalogue shows that there are 3200 trees under the care of the department.

Mr. Ropes' business takes him about the city a great deal. For the past year he has carried with him a notebook, and in this he has jotted down facts about the trees on each street.

From these notes a tabulated list has been prepared. The catalogue Mr. Ropes has given to the city and Supt. Warren F. Hale, it is understood will keep it up to date. As new trees are planted or old ones removed, they will be added or crossed off the list.

Mr. Ropes is a student of nature and is regarded as an authority on trees and general out-of-door subjects. He is a member of the Appalachian Club and is one of the charter members of the recently-organized Salem branch of the Massachusetts Forestry Association.

### STREET CARS IN COLLISION

Several hundred persons were delayed this morning on their way to business when an inbound Harvard square subway car left the rails in Copley square and struck an outward bound Jamaica Plain convertible. The latter was slightly damaged but remained on the rails. The lighter car rebounded. It was 15 minutes before it was able to proceed to Park street.

### MAINE MEN GO TO HOPEDALE

Half a hundred workmen for Hopedale, Mass., arrived on the Belfast from Rockland, Me., this morning. The men had little baggage. They were collected in different parts of Maine.



## Send your "Want" ad to

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

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# Constitutional Work of English Women for Vote Praised

## KIDNAPING OF CHILDREN IN CHINA IS BEING CHECKED

Young Men and Women Keep Watch at Wharves in Shanghai and Many Captures Are Made

(Special to the Monitor)

HONGKONG.—It has always been one of the reproaches of China that women and children have been regarded as mere chattels and that a considerable traffic in women and children obtains throughout the land, but especially in the neighborhood of the treaty ports, where the ease with which the culprits and their spoil can be hidden appeal to those engaged in this nefarious practice.

The government of Hongkong has for a long time endeavored to suppress this trade, and the heavy sentences imposed upon those found guilty of this offense are not without effect. The new government of China is also opposed to the practice, but at present its attitude is little more than pious disapproval. The government may, however, be induced to adopt stronger measures in view of the agitation that is being waged by the Chinese of Shanghai.

The magnitude of the traffic in the northern port has aroused the Chinese to a sense of duty to their compatriots and a crusade against the traffickers in women and children has been organized. Notwithstanding the activities of the police in the settlement of Shanghai, scores of women, young boys and girls have been taken from the northern provinces and passed through Shanghai to southern ports.

A number of young Chinese men and women, most of whom are identified with Christian movements, have organized themselves into a kind of vigilance society, each giving their services gratuitously. The manner in which they work is not only original but highly effective, and judging by the results already achieved they have more than justified their existence. The scouts, as they are called, were distributed along the wharves, both in the international settlement and in the French concession, and every boat that was tied up was subjected to the most careful scrutiny.

For a week this work went on without any success, but in the beginning of the second week they discovered no fewer than eight vessels from northern ports carrying each as many as a score of children. A few days later another big capture was effected, when 10 boys and girls under the age of 16 were arrested on the way to Canton. The persons in charge of the children were at once given into the hands of the police.

An interesting feature of the propaganda is that foreigners are excluded from it and are not allowed to contribute to its funds. Branches of the organization are to be formed at all the ports. Not only is the stealing of children from their parents to be prevented, but a most elaborate scheme has been formulated to establish the identity of those who make a business of trafficking. It is felt that once a capture has been made the precautions will be so extensive that the same person could not possibly associate himself with the business again without being at once detected. Moreover, the society intends to appeal to the government to make it possible for a person convicted for a second such offense to be imprisoned for life.

It is understood that a sum of \$20,000 has been contributed to the cause and the only real outlet is the maintenance of spies on the wharf. The movement has been welcomed by the municipal police in Shanghai and facilities will doubtless be offered for similar organizations being formed in Hongkong and Canton.

## AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.—"The Old Homestead," 8. CASTLE SQUARE.—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford," 8. COLONIAL.—Miss Christie MacDonald, 8. KEITH'S.—Vaudeville, 1:45, 7:45. MAJESTIC.—"Louisiana Lou," 8. SHUBERT.—Soubert and Marlowe

NEW YORK.—"The Purple Road," 8. CASINO.—"The Purple Road," 8. CRITERION.—"The Purple Road," 8. COURT.—"The Purple Road," 8. EMPIRE.—"The Purple Road," 8. HUNTER.—"The Purple Road," 8. KNICKERBOCKER.—"The Purple Road," 8. LIBERTY.—"The Purple Road," 8. LYRIC.—"The Purple Road," 8. NEW AMSTERDAM.—"The Purple Road," 8. PALACE.—"The Purple Road," 8.

CHICAGO.—"The Purple Road," 8. COURT.—"The Purple Road," 8. FINE ARTS.—"The Purple Road," 8. GARRICK.—"The Purple Road," 8. ILLINOIS.—"The Purple Road," 8. PRINCESS.—"The Purple Road," 8.

## MANY WOMEN WORK QUIETLY TO SECURE VOTE

Law-Abiding and Constitutional Movement in England Is Aiming Steadily at Suffrage While Opposed to Militancy

PRAISE FROM EUROPE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—In view of the misconceptions appearing and reappearing in the press, in regard to the question of woman suffrage and the progress of the movement, and the efforts which are being made by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies to definitely combat these misrepresentations, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called recently on the secretary of the national union at their spacious offices in Great Smith street, Westminster. Miss E. M. Leaf was glad to give all the information in her power for the benefit of the readers of the Monitor, and warmly expressed her appreciation of the work the paper was doing.

In reply to a question, Miss Leaf said that although it was undoubtedly true that the more basic misconceptions in regard to woman suffrage did not appear so often, at any rate in the better class of papers, nevertheless in a large section of the local press they were appearing again and again and were firmly believed by a great mass of people.

As you know, she went on, the advancing of an argument which has been refuted repeatedly is very often simply a piece of tactics, nevertheless it gives us an opportunity every time of bringing out the truth in regard to the situation.

## Example of Criticism

One of the most damaging misstatements which have appeared in regard to woman suffrage is undoubtedly the one in which it is declared that suffragists disparage the cult of home, and regard as an undignified burden the sacred cares of motherhood. Only a short time ago there appeared in a leading London paper a statement by a well known writer that leaders of the suffrage movement held the wife and mother doing her useful normal work in the highest contempt. It ought not to be necessary to refute a charge like this today, nevertheless the fact that it has appeared so recently shows that it is still being advanced with the hope that somebody at any rate will believe it.

Suffragists do maintain the right of women to enter into any occupation for which they are fitted, and are bent on improving the position of the worker; but to say that home is not woman's only sphere is a very different thing from belittling motherhood. Indeed, Miss Leaf continued, far from being directed against home life the suffrage movement has its very roots in a desire to improve the conditions of maternity and childhood, and the betterment of these conditions is, indeed, one of the root objects of the whole movement, for we recognize, in a way in which has never been recognized before, that the child is the father of the man, and that if we are to have any improvement in the race, we must begin at the beginning and safeguard motherhood and childhood.

## Women Have Right to Voice

On almost all these questions surely women are better experts than men, and in a matter like divorce, which concerns them vitally, surely they are entitled to a hearing. People who can still go on asking at this time of day why women want the vote should buy a list of the bills before Parliament in this session. A perusal of the list might help to make it clear to them why two of these bills deal with the question of women's enfranchisement and why two petitions in favor of woman suffrage representing 100,000 suffragists have been presented to Parliament during the last few days, and this is not including the followers of Mrs. Pankhurst and militant suffragists generally.

Questioned in regard to the militant movement and the effect it had had, in her opinion, upon the cause generally, Miss Leaf said that, of course, the National Union was distinctly constitutional in its methods, and they could have nothing but disapproval for militant tactics as being fundamentally

## Secretary of National Union Which Aims at Gaining Vote Peacefully



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MISS E. M. LEAF

wrong and as being simply bad policy as far as the furtherance of the movement was concerned.

In this view, Miss Leaf went on, we are supported by the opinions of the suffragists all over the world. Letters from officials of suffrage societies from America, Europe and our overseas dominions constantly reach the National Union expressing the strong belief, not only of the harm which militancy is doing the cause in England, but also of its disastrous effect abroad.

## Militancy Not Approved

Those women especially, who have already won the vote in the colonies, expressed themselves strongly upon this question. They won their victory by tact and patience, and by a stern refusal to put themselves in the wrong however great the provocation. In respect of methods, with the exception of China, where the movement has been accompanied in one or two instances by acts of militancy from Chinese female soldiers, the militant movement in Great Britain stands isolated and exceptional.

It is, of course, the doings of the militant section which are reported most fully in the continental press, and indeed it is almost the only part of the movement which is reported, and as a consequence of this the impression has got abroad very largely on the continent, that there is no considerable constitutional movement in this country. In this respect the Monitor could do very much for the cause, by making it clear to its readers on the continent and in the dominions, that militancy in England is only an exceptional expression of a movement which extends throughout the whole country and is constitutional in its methods.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, Miss Leaf went on, has 400 branches in various parts of the country. It has already a membership of 40,000, and is increasing at the rate of 1000 a month. We find that the public readily distinguishes between our meetings, at which only constitutional methods are advocated, and the meetings of the militant section. Our meetings, wherever they may be held, are always quiet and free from interruption, and during the recent by-election at Shrewsbury a large number of local young men formed themselves into a corps to protect the open-air meetings of the constitutional women suffragists.

## Movement Is Assisted

As to the evidence of general support of the movement along constitutional lines on the continent, there is an abundance. The president of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance, who has just arrived in England, said in her presidential speech at the last congress, that she believed more money had been contributed, more workers enlisted, more meetings held, and more demonstrations made in Great Britain alone on behalf of woman suffrage, than in the entire world movement for man's suffrage.

From Hungary a leading journalist expresses the view that abroad England is regarded as the champion of liberalism, true parliamentary methods, and respectability, but so long as Liberals are respectable without respecting

## MARCONI WIRELESS IS FOUND MOST SUITED TO EMPIRE NEED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—As stated by cable to The Christian Science Monitor, the committee of experts, appointed by the postmaster-general to investigate the merits of existing systems of long distance wireless telegraphy and their capacity for communication over the long distances required by the imperial chain, has just issued its report.

The committee consisted of Lord Parker of Waddington, chairman, W. Duddell, Dr. R. T. Glazebrook, Sir Alexander B. W. Kennedy, and J. Swinburne. The systems investigated by the committee were (1) The Marconi, controlled by Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company; (2) The Tolefunkt, controlled in England by Messrs. Siemens Brothers; (3) The Poulsen, controlled in England by the Anglo-French Wireless Company; and (4) The Galet's Wireless Telegraph and Telephone Company.

Generally speaking the committee found that, while all the systems had proved their usefulness over short distances, the Marconi system was the only system "capable of fulfilling the requirements of the imperial chain." This does not imply that in the opinion of the committee, the Marconi Company must necessarily be employed as contractors for all the work required by the imperial chain. In some respects, indeed, the committee felt that it might be

better for the government to undertake the construction and equipment of the necessary wireless stations, acting for that purpose under the best technical advice which could be obtained, and employing the most suitable contractors for the various portions of the work and plant. The committee add, however, that if rapid installation and immediate and trustworthy communication be desired the practical experience of the Marconi Company might well outweigh every other consideration.

Finally the committee consider it to be undesirable that the postoffice should be pledged to the continued use of any of the apparatus now used in any so-called system, or be subject to any penalties, by way of royalties or otherwise, for the use of any apparatus which may be installed in the first instance.

The committee consider it advisable to equip the stations with a view to the probable rapid development of wireless telegraphy, to arrange two stations for immediate commercial, and more particularly for experimental work. By employing a highly trained staff the postoffice wireless stations might find themselves ultimately equipped with apparatus far more efficient than that now used in any of the "systems," particularly as the postoffice will be able to combine apparatus or devices which cannot now be combined by any one else because of the existence of patent rights.

## BRITISH WARSHIP TO CIRCLE WORLD YEARLY IS ASKED

(Special to the Monitor)

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—At a reception of the officers of the New Zealand, held at Auckland recently, Mr. Massey, the premier, said that in his opinion opportunity should be taken by the imperial authorities to send one of their ships round the world, if not yearly then every two years, to visit every British port. Such visits, Mr. Massey said, would have a good effect in strengthening the unanimity and combination of the empire, and if he, as premier, attended the imperial conference, it was his intention to press the proposal.

## TASMANIAN MINE ON OFFER

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tas., Aus.—The directors of the Mount Balfour Copper Mines, West Coast, announce that an option until Oct. 30, next, has been given to the Australian Guarantee Corporation Limited, of Pitt street, Sydney, for the purchase of its rights and privileges granted by the Tasmanian Parliament, and of its mining leases, and other property and effects. Before the exercise of the option the purchaser shall form a limited company, with an issue of shares of debentures to provide £200,000 at least in cash for the general purposes of the company, and the sum of £160,000 or a sum equal to 25 per cent of the nominal capital of the new company, whichever shall be the larger, shall be paid to the vendor company. It is also provided that the purchase shall offer one half of the first public issue of the shares to the Tasmanian railway and General Trust Limited.

women, so long will other countries not be ashamed of being liberal to men and respecting men only.

Then again, the prime minister of Norway has stated that the four parties in that country, divided on many questions, are at one on the question of woman suffrage. The president of the Union of Women's Suffrage Societies in France emphasizes strongly, in a letter to the National Union, the approval of legal and constitutional methods and the sense of the solidarity of the movement throughout the world; whilst the president of the German union declares in a letter we have just received, that our victory is their victory, and our loss will be their loss.

Militant methods, Miss Leaf said, summing up the matter, are practically unknown outside England, and yet the movement is advancing by leaps and bounds in other countries in Europe, and throughout the whole world. We would, therefore, desire especially at this moment, that it should be made clear to adherents of the cause abroad that the appeal for the enfranchisement of women in this country, which is echoed from all parts of the world, is both law abiding and constitutional.

## DUMA SOCIALISTS PROTEST AGAINST BALKAN POLICY

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—The Social Democrats of the Duma have addressed a letter of protest against the policy of the great powers, notably that of Russia and Austria, in the Balkans.

The letter, which is addressed to the Social Democrats of Austria and Hungary, quotes the declaration made at the International Socialist Congress of Basel, that war between nations constitutes treason against the welfare of humanity, and goes on to describe the event of a war between Russia and Austria-Hungary, a war which would involve a racial struggle, as the very acme of folly.

The people which form the Russian empire, it continues, are ignorant of any cause which could justify the commission of such a crime. They have no interests in the Balkan peninsula. The peasants of Russia are the victims and not the instigators of militarism, and the same may be said of the lower middle classes of the towns which are crushed by the burdens which the increase of armaments imposes upon them.

The letter concludes by a declaration of Socialist solidarity, and of the unity of purpose and ideal which exists between the Socialists of Russia and those of Austria and Hungary.

## POLISH STUDENTS ARE PUNISHED

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN.—Information was received recently by the director of the Prussian gymnasium at Rogasen in Posen of the existence of a secret students' society, carrying out a propaganda for the Polish cause against the German government.

An investigation was immediately made, which disclosed the fact that several Polish students had attended the meetings of the secret society. The principal offenders, two pupils of the prima, one of the sub-prima and one of the secunda were in consequence sent down, the others implicated escaping with an admonition. The Polish press has threatened an interpellation in the Prussian Diet through its Polish members.

## PREMIER'S DAUGHTER IS JOINER

(Special to the Monitor)

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—Miss Anny Berntsen, a daughter of the Danish prime minister, has just served her three years' apprenticeship as a joiner. She has taken a keen interest in her work. Beginning her studies in an institute, where she learnt all sorts of carving, she later received instruction from a woman joiner in Copenhagen, under whom she executed her first piece of work, a small box, which was ordered and bought by the Dowager Empress of Russia. Miss Berntsen having now finished her journeyman's probation work, can start work as a joiner.

## UNEMPLOYED CAB CALLED PROBLEM IN PARIS TRAFFIC

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—One of the very first matters to claim the attention of the new prefect of police, M. Hennion, is the problem of street traffic in Paris.

To solve this problem promptly and efficiently, M. Hennion has interviewed the secretaries of the coachmen's, chauffeurs' and vanmen's unions, for M. Hennion recognizes that the interests of the drivers of vehicles are as worthy of consideration in this matter as those of the general public. From these inquiries it would seem that the cause of most of the congestion of Paris streets, squares and boulevards is due to the unemployed cab, whether motor or horse, which plies the thoroughfares at a much slower pace than when on hire.

Statistics show that between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m. there are 3270 such vehicles in the streets, and between the hours of 2 p. m. and 7 p. m. there are 4360. It is probable that this fact will lead to the adoption of some such system as prevails in London and Berlin, where cabs are stationed in varying numbers at appointed places in the streets and squares while waiting for a fare.

## MADRID SEES 40,000 MARCH

(Special to the Monitor)

MADRID, Spain.—Forty thousand workmen formed the procession which marched through the Puerto del Sol on May day. The procession halted in front of the ministry of the interior and presented, among other petitions, one asking for the reduction of armaments.

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## N. S. W. WHEAT BEING HARVESTED

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The New South Wales wheat harvest season was in full swing when the mail left. From Dec. 1 to March 8 there were despatched from country stations throughout the state 3,153,219 bags, compared with 3,324,888 bags in the corresponding period of the previous season. The stacks at country stations and at Darling island on March 8 were 4,518,365 bags, compared with 4,549,125 bags on the previous Saturday, and 2,968,463 bags on March 9, 1912.

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# Anti-Home Rule Ulster Is Said to Have an Army of 200,000

## ARMY OF 200,000 IN ULSTER SAID TO BE DRILLING

Government Tells Constabulary to Ascertain Details of Movement in Ireland, But Newspaper Openly Supplies Facts

### MEN CAN USE RIFLES

(Special to the Monitor)  
BELFAST, Ulster.—The government has instructed the heads of the various constabulary districts in Ulster to obtain information with regard to the drilling going on in the province.

The police are specially directed to discover whether army pensioners, or territorials, or volunteers are acting as instructors; whether Orangemen, or Unionist club men, or both, form the squads and battalions; whether the manual exercise is conducted with rifles or blackthorns, and whether the directions employed are regulation German or Swedish. The information, when obtained, is to be reported upon by the intelligence men, and tabulated by the officers of the constabulary.

Commenting on this, one of the leading north of Ireland papers remarks, that it is scarcely worth while troubling the constabulary to discover the fact that 200,000 men are drilling every night of the week, absolutely publicly; and it goes on to say, if it is any advantage to the government to know it, everybody else is aware that about 50 per cent of them are Orangemen, and the other 50 per cent are Unionist clubmen; that 70 per cent of them are already armed with rifles which they know how to use, and that the instructors are former members of the English army.

In short, that the government may as well recognize the fact that, whatever now happens, it will be confronted, not by a mob, but by a properly armed and drilled body of 200,000 men, which will constitute an army.

## DELAY ON ARMY BILL SCORED BY FRENCH PRESS

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS.—Ironical comments have been rife in the French press on the non-attendance of the members at the meetings of the committee charged with the consideration of the three years' service bill, but the announcement that the committee have adjourned until the reopening of Parliament, leaving unfinished their examination of the Reinach-Montebello bill, has further exasperated public opinion.

The Journal des Debats surveys the ground covered by the committee during its sittings and finds it not at all extensive.

Should the chamber prove as dilatory as the committee has been, says the Journal, it will only remain for the minister of war to insist on the adoption by the chamber of a scheme simply authorizing the maintenance under colors of those troops who, in the former course of things, would have terminated their service in October. Such a step would at least provide for the security of the country in 1914, the deputies being left meanwhile to founder at their own discretion in the multiplicity of their bills, amendments, resolutions and counter-resolutions.

## SWISS PRESS IS NOT TO JOIN IN BERNE CONGRESS

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERNE, Switzerland.—The proposal that the German and French Press should take part in the interparliamentary conference at Berne has met with careful consideration by the committee of the Swiss Press Association. The committee has come to the conclusion, however, that, as representative of a professional organization, they cannot lend themselves to the consideration of international questions.

They have therefore declined the proposal, but only to substitute one providing for the meeting of press representatives in a conference to take place at a later date, and independently of the interparliamentary conference. The proposal is made with the understanding that it shall be submitted to the German and French press organizations for approval.

FRENCH EXPEDITE DEFENSES  
(Special correspondence of the Monitor)  
PARIS, France.—M. Etienne, the minister for war, has returned from a tour of inspection on the eastern frontier. He visited Verdun, Toul, Nancy, Epinal, Belfort, inspecting the fortifications and reviewing the troops. M. Etienne declares himself as satisfied with the results of his visit. Having no doubt that Parliament will pass the three years' service bill, the minister for war has already fixed on the sites of the barracks which it will be necessary to build. He hopes that it will be possible to commence the work of erecting them by the middle of May.

## ESSAD SETS UP ALBANIAN KINGDOM



Turkish army marching out of Skutari after surrender to Montenegrins

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—The mystery of Essad Pasha is developing considerably. Reports of his and Djavid Pasha's joint proceedings are numerous, but the exact amount of reliance to be placed upon them is distinctly questionable. He seems to have proclaimed the new Albanian kingdom at Alessio, at Kroja, and finally at Valona.

At Valona he and Djavid Pasha have apparently set up a temporary military government of Albania, after arresting such members of the provisional government as had the hardihood to remain in the town. Between them the two Pashas must have over 30,000 men, together with field guns, and if they could possibly supply these with provisions and ammunition, they might give an enormous amount of trouble. As a matter of fact, it is not very probable that they could meet the ammunition difficulty, even if they could meet the commissariat difficulty, nor is it very certain that they wish to do anything at all except make the best terms they can for themselves.

Meantime, the world has at last learned the true story of the disappearance of Hassan Riza Pasha, from the pen of Dr. E. N. Russell, the first Englishman to leave Skutari after the siege. On the evening of Jan. 30 last, Dr. Russell and another of the ambulance doctors were talking in their house near the Konak. Hassan Riza Pasha and Essad Pasha occupied separate houses about 200 yards away, on opposite sides of an open piece of ground. Just at dark, the doctors heard three rifle shots, one after another in rapid succession, and concluded that the usual sniping was going on. The next morning, they were roused by their servant, who told them that Hassan Riza Pasha had been killed the night before.

He had apparently visited Essad Pasha, and on his departure the latter had seen him to the door, and offered to escort him across the square to his own house. Hassan Riza Pasha refused the courtesy, and as he was about half way

across, saw three men whom he challenged. A few seconds later he was shot, both from behind and from in front. He was carried to his house, and while still conscious, explained what had happened to the hospital dresser. At 2 o'clock next morning, his wounds proved fatal.

Dr. Russell gives Essad a very bad character. He depreciates his qualifications as a soldier, and describes him as cruel and cowardly. Essad's friends draw a very different picture of him. Certainly the man who cut down Gani Toprani's assassin on the Galata bridge in daylight, when the instigator of the assassination, Abdul Hamid, was sitting in the Yildiz Kiosk, was no coward, and equally certainly, the soldier who served

under Edhem, in Thessaly, had some military training.

The probability is that the military knowledge of the deputy for Durazzo has grown extremely rusty, and Dr. Russell should certainly know what the character of the Pasha is today, as he saw him for all those months at close quarters while the siege was proceeding. Dr. Russell has no particular admiration for the vigor with which the Montenegrins pressed the siege, and he is evidently very doubtful as to the character of the negotiations which led to its eventual surrender. Some day the truth will no doubt be known. At present, Essad Pasha is bringing a remarkable incident to an even more remarkable termination.

## PEACE NEGOTIATIONS AT SKUTARI



Essad Pasha, on left, and Prince Danilo of Montenegro next to him, arranging terms of surrender

## MARBURG UNIVERSITY OWNS U. S. THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERLIN.—Dr. Karl Bornhausen, professor of theology at the Marburg University, made a tour last year through the United States. While there it became apparent to him how impossible it was to learn in Germany of the religious standing and rapid development of religious life in America. The idea of establishing, on his return, an American library of theology at his university for the purpose of a better international understanding then occurred to him.

The Prussian ministry of worship and education willingly assented to the proposal and offered its cooperation. A German-American friend gave the first financial assistance, and the professor's plan became a recognized institution, the advantages of which will be more and more appreciated as it becomes better known in Germany and abroad.

The library was opened early this year. It aims primarily at affording German theological students an opportunity of acquainting themselves with American religious conditions. In connection with this branch of study Professor Bornhausen proposed to hold colloquial lectures on all the subjects included, theological, educational, pastoral, sociological, religious, philosophical, church and state, sacred art and literature, all treated from a comparative point of view, and these lectures will certainly not interest the German undergraduates alone but the American students also.

Another aim of the library is to supply an opportunity for acquaintance with all American literature of a scholarly, practical, church and political character. Leading denominational papers are taken, and in addition to the more important magazines, weekly journals, such as the Nation and Survey, are to be provided. The progress and work of the new undertaking will be reported by an annual publication, to keep in touch with the theological institutions and agencies of America and other countries, and it is hoped that generous donors will be found to assist towards its maintenance and extension.

Large numbers of American students who come to Berlin to study in the winter migrate to the charmingly situated

University of Marburg for the summer term. American students of theology will never fail to find in Professor Bornhausen a kind and sympathetic counselor and friend as well as a broad-minded teacher. Professor Bornhausen has told the writer that he has written an article upon the subject so dear to his heart—his theological American library—and that this will appear in the next number of the Eiche, published by Zillesen of Berlin.

## BRITISH RAILWAYMEN NOMINATED

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—Nominations for the fifth parliamentary candidature of the railwaymen are as follows: A. Bellamy, Stockport, president of the national union; E. Charles Pontypool, secretary of the men's side of the Great Western conciliation boards; C. T. Cramp, Sheffield, a member of the national union executive, and T. J. White, secretary of the men's side of the Midland conciliation boards. Mr. White has already been provisionally selected as Labor candidate for the Ilkeston division.

## CLYDE OUTPUT IS 119,480 TONS

(Special to the Monitor)  
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—During the month of April the output from the Clyde shipping yards was 25 vessels, aggregating 119,480 tons. In the history of this industry the tonnage for the month has only once before risen into six figures, and it is to be accounted for in this instance not only in the launching of the Aquitania, herself representing an average month's tonnage, but in an unusually large number of first-class cargo steamers, and in the floating of the big Allan liner Calgarian, 18,500 tons.

## BELGIANS CONGRATULATED

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—The national council of the Independent labor party sent a telegram to M. Vandervelde, the Belgian Socialist leader, conveying the heartiest congratulations to the Belgian workers on the magnificent manifestation of solidarity which they had given, and on their determined stand for democracy against reaction. Such a fight would have the effect of strengthening the workers' movement in every land.

## BILL IN COMMONS IS INTENDED TO PREVENT SMOKE

(Special to the Monitor)  
WESTMINSTER.—The bill for the prevention of smoke which has been introduced by Gordon Harvey, the president of the Smoke Abatement League, in the House of Commons, deals with the problem on its industrial side.

It makes provision for the control of every kind of objectionable smoke with the exception of smoke from household fires. It provides for the establishment by the local government board of joint boards of neighboring authorities, with a large area of inspection, and for the appointment of inspectors of suitable knowledge and experience.

The bill is based on the terms of a memorial presented by the representatives of the largest municipalities of the kingdom to John Burns and elaborated at three smoke conferences.

The second provision of the bill, that providing for inspectors, is regarded as its most important section. The inspectors are to be men of expert standing either in the economic or engineering professions, acting under the local government board not only as inspectors but to encourage the efforts of the local authorities.

The maximum penalty for an offense under the bill is a fine of £5 on the first conviction, and the doubling of the amount for each subsequent conviction. Exemptions will only be granted in the case of metallurgical and pottery furnaces, and then only as the result of individual application to the local government board.

## OLYMPIA EXHIBIT SHOWS ARTS OF HOUSE-BUILDING

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—In opening the building exhibition which was held lately at Olympia, the Lord Mayor, Sir David Burnett, said that modern building practice demanded that the house should be the last word in art, hygiene and workmanship generally and the object of the exhibition was to show how this could be achieved. One thing it illustrated was that you could have workmanship of the highest character, which might be compared with the workmanship of past ages, if you were prepared to pay a proper price for it.

Many of the devices exhibited at Olympia for making the most of very little space were very ingenious. One of the cleverest was a combination of a kitchen range and a sitting-room grate. At the back of the stove the oven is concealed behind an ornamental plate and the open fireplace could be converted into a closed stove for cooking purposes without any trouble. This stove also was designed, with either the open or closed fire, to heat the domestic hot water supply.

Another interesting exhibit was a model of a week-end cottage designed by George E. Clare, a Leicester architect, in which the perishable wooden window frame is done away with, steel framed casements being set in keyed-brickwork mullions. Many stands at the exhibition were devoted to waterproof bricks and other materials for doing away with the possibility of damp, and among other exhibits were art metal work, heating apparatus, bricks, tiles, marbles, mosaics, paints and distempers, stoves, grates, and so forth.

## NAVAL EDUCATION TAUGHT IN FRANCE

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France.—Naval education in France has so far been relegated to the background of educational enterprise. The Chamber of Commerce, alive to the necessity of such education, if only in the interests of commerce, have endeavored to remedy this defect by establishing a school of navigation in Paris known as the Ecole Supérieure de Navigation Maritime. Experts in naval matters have been secured to give classes and lectures.

The Maritime league has also opened a Maritime institute where lectures and classes are given. These are the efforts of two private bodies to remedy a defect in national education which it is primarily the duty of the state to take measures to overcome.

## GERMANY SAYS SWISS MAY ALTER TREATY CLAUSES

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)  
BERNE, Switzerland.—The announcement made by the German imperial government to the President of the Swiss republic, that no objection would be raised to the revision of some of the principal clauses of the Gotthard convention, should these be considered injurious to Swiss interests, has created a sensation throughout the country. It is thought by some that this declaration proves the anxiety of Germany to see the convention ratified, whilst by others it is held to denote a desire on the part of Germany to maintain the good relations between the two countries, and that, should the convention be rejected, no feeling of enmity need be anticipated. It is not likely that the German declaration will greatly affect the vote of the council, for though some deputies may hold that the attitude of Germany justifies their assent to the ratification of the convention, many others will feel more free to vote against it, since the probability of international difficulties in case of its rejection is greatly minimized by the friendly action of Germany.

## NATIONAL SERVICE PLAN SOUGHT BY LORD ST. AUDRIES

(Special to the Monitor)  
WELLINGTON, England.—Lord St. Audries, speaking at the annual Primrose league demonstration at Wellington recently, said the attitude of the government on the most important question of national defence was one of shuffle and evasion. According to their own scheme they were to have an expeditionary force of 100,000 and a territorial force of 313,000 to meet a possible force of 70,000 invaders. If it were not so serious a matter it would be ridiculous, he said, for a grand old country like this to carry out its scheme of defense on these lines. The party election cry about the whole question was "Conscription." It was nothing of the kind, but he was quite sure that when the next election came he would find in Wellington all sorts of lurid pictures of young men being forced to go abroad to serve for the scheme of some Tory jingoes. All national service meant, Lord St. Audries said in conclusion, was that every able-bodied man should have that training which would enable him to undertake the duty of defending his country and home in case of invasion.

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## FIRST CRUISER OF AUSTRALIAN FLEET ARRIVES

(Special to the Monitor)  
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—H. M. A. S. Melbourne, now arrived from England, the first large ship of the Australian fleet unit, is one of three second-class protected cruisers of the improved Bristol type, forming part of the scheme outlined for the commonwealth by Admiral Sir Reginald Henderson, which when carried out in its entirety will involve expenditure of £23,000,000 in ships alone. Of the other two cruisers, the Sydney is now being completed in England, and the keel of the Brisbane was recently laid at the naval dockyard, Cockatoo Island, Sydney. The squadron, when completed in 1922, as now contemplated, will consist of eight armored cruisers, 10 protected cruisers, 18 destroyers, 12 submarines, three depot ships for flotillas, and one fleet-repairing ship.

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# Japan Is Said to Want Peace With America

## MOVEMENT ON PHILIPPINES IS SEEN UNLIKELY

(Continued from page one)

successful descent might be made on the Philippines as far as the small garrison of the United States was concerned, they would be subsequently involved in a bitter struggle with the Filipinos which would entail an enormous expenditure they were unprepared to face.

They made no secret of the fact that even in Formosa they had great difficulties to overcome on account of the climate, and though they would no doubt be willing to take what they considered risks of occupation of such rich islands as Java and Sumatra if they could obtain them, still even here they admitted the climate difficulty would have to be faced. A better opportunity for colonization was of course offered by the Hawaiian islands, but the Hawaiian islands even if they could be seized and held would in a short time be so flooded with immigrants that the emigration question would hardly have been touched.

Mr. Dioso evidently regarded the rumors of an intended descent on California as intelligent anticipations of papers on the lookout for headlines. Japan, he explained, had no doubt would come to an understanding with Washington. They had in reality nothing to gain and very much to lose by a quarrel with the United States.

The simple truth was, Mr. Dioso pointed out, that Japan was not going to waste her resources in any such mid-summer madness as a war with the United States or any European power if she could possibly avoid it.

Her abilities, her resources, every atom of energy that was in her would be expended for the future on bringing about an understanding and coalition with China. In China there were vast fields for her enterprise and to build up a great coalition of the two races in the far east was undoubtedly her dream. Racially the Japanese and pure Chinese had probably a common ancestor, but centuries of intermarriage on the part of the islanders had produced the distinctive features of today.

In spite of this there was a sympathy and understanding between the two peoples which no European could hope to emulate.

The Chinaman and the Japanese think the same, Mr. Dioso said, though they cannot talk the same language and though they do not understand each other's words they understand each other's minds. In illustration of this he pointed out that with the help of a few signs traced in the dust of the road a Japanese would succeed in a few seconds in making a Chinaman understand something which a European had spent hours in fruitless effort to impress upon him.

"I have seen," he said, "European engineers spend fruitless hours in trying to drive into Chinese coolies the simple methods of platelaying and bolting of rails. I have seen a Japanese, no more able than a European to talk to them, by means of a few scrawls with a blunt stick in a roadway clear up the whole mystery in half a minute."

To suppose that with the enormous task before them of consolidating and building up the Chinese empire and training its people to hold their own against the west, the Japanese will waste any time in a struggle with the United States or with any European power is, Mr. Dioso said, childish.

The truth is, he explained, that a wave of immense unrest is sweeping through Japan in common with the rest of the world and politicians there, like politicians elsewhere, are taking advantage of this to secure their own ends. Up to now the ignorance of the Japanese people has regarded the Emperor as born a god. Today this is changed.

The present Emperor is the first whom the people have regarded as born mortal and in consequence his influence is immensely curtailed and an enormous sense of freedom is taking possession of the people. This unrest has, however, been taken advantage of here, as elsewhere by politicians, and it has not been found impossible to make political capital out of the attitude assumed by California towards Japanese immigration.

The military party sees in this an opportunity for the increase of militarism and other parties have their own way of utilizing the crisis.

"As a matter of fact," he added with a smile, "there are politicians on the other side of the Pacific equally astute in making use of what has been said and threatened in Japan."

"There will be no violation of peace," he declared, "but if I were asked for a means of bringing about immediate cessation of agitation and excitement I should propose that no papers should be printed in either country for a fortnight."

"By that time the relations of the countries would have become perfectly normal."

"At the same time I would not like to interfere with the Monitor in carrying out its work of promoting peace and justice."

### MASONS PLAN ENTERTAINMENT

DEDHAM, Mass.—An entertainment will be given Friday night at Moseleys-on-the-Charles by the Dedham Masonic Building Association. The proceeds are for a new building for the use of Constellation Lodge A. F. and A. M. About \$7500 has been raised and the building committee expects to start work soon in Pearl street, opposite the Norfolk county court house.

## DAYTON ADOPTS NEW FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Citizens Elect Fifteen Commissioners Who Will Act as Legislators and Appoint Manager to Run the City Departments

### BANS POLITICAL RULE

DAYTON, O.—At a special election Tuesday this city elected a commission to write a city charter calling for a commission-manager form of government. The 15 men chosen were nominated by a nonpartisan citizens' committee and were opposed by 15 Democrats. Twenty thousand votes were cast. The Citizens' ticket was headed by John H. Patterson, recently convicted of violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and fined \$5000 and sentenced to one year in jail. Patterson's election was almost unanimous.

The people of the city, because of the recent inundation, decided that henceforth their city should be conducted in a clean business-like way, instead of by political rule.

In Dayton, as in other cities, those favoring a new form of government were opposed from start to finish by politicians, but, as has been the case in nearly 300 American cities, Dayton has adopted a form of government of the commission type that places her in line with New Orleans, Jersey City and others that have taken this step.

Immediately after the adoption of amendment "40" in the election last fall, which amendment allows the citizens the privilege of choosing their own form of government, or, in other words, permitting home rule, the Chamber of Commerce appointed a committee of five, known as the new government committee, the purpose of which was to study the various forms of city government and to report back to the board of directors. This committee consisted of John H. Patterson, president of the National Cash Register Company; Fred H. Rike, president of the Rike-Kumler Company; E. C. Harley, president of the E. C. Harley Company; Leopold Raub, president of the Egre Register Company; E. A. Deeds, vice-president and general manager of the National Register Company—five of Dayton's leading business men.

### Favor New Form

After careful study these men recommended the commission-manager form of government for the city of Dayton. It was a question whether to approve the commission or the commission-manager form of government. The latter was chosen. This was early in January. From that day to this there has been a systematic campaign of education telling the people of the advantages of this plan.

The commission-manager form is an outgrowth of the commission plan which already has been adopted in nearly 300 American cities.

The present ward lines are abolished. Each man will be responsible to the whole city and not to his own ward alone. The commissioners will appoint a city manager. This man will be chosen from the standpoint of fitness and experience. No political influence will enable him to get the place, and he will owe allegiance to no political influence after he is appointed. It will be stipulated in the charter that the manager must measure up to certain standards of experience, special training and technical knowledge. He will not necessarily have to be a resident of the city. He will be required, however, to be an expert in his line.

### Manager in Charge

The city manager will have general charge of the department of streets, department of safety, the department of finance and the department of city property. Under him will come various heads of departments and under them will come the employees of the city, all of whom will be under civil service. This civil service will require that all persons before they can get employment with the city must measure up to certain standards of ability, but the law will protect them after they are employed, and assure them against discharge except for cause.

In short, under the commission-manager plan, the commission itself will perform the legislative work, while the manager will be the executive head. The commissioners will draw up ordinances, and the manager will enforce them.

Under this plan, the city manager, for his own guidance, will require that daily, systematic reports be made to him from every department, showing the amount and character of work done, and the purpose for which all money is spent, with comparisons for the day, week, month and year previous. Thus, business management will be introduced into the city's affairs, exactly like that in a private business firm.

It is hoped that by Jan. 1, 1914, the commission-manager plan or Dayton Idea will be in full operation.

### BANK OFFICERS MEET TONIGHT

Preceding a special entertainment arranged for the Bank Officers Association the annual meeting of the association will be held at 7 o'clock tonight in Ford hall.

## J. C. BREEN SAYS HE GOT \$500 FOR DYNAMITE PLANT

(Continued from page one)

dynamite that had been frozen and was placed in a warm building in the manner in which Breen and Collins planted their explosives in Lawrence the witness said: "It would begin to thaw and immediately become extremely dangerous. Dynamite in a half-frozen condition has been known to explode many times from no apparent cause. It is very dangerous in such a case and a menace to the community."

Both Mr. Wood and Mr. Atteaux followed the testimony of Whitney very closely, leaning forward and listening intently. Occasionally Mr. Wood spoke in a brief whisper to his counsel, Henry F. Hurlburt, and the latter made copious notes on paper.

Professor Whitney said that the ordinary temperature of a railroad train in winter should thaw out dynamite that had been frozen.

"How long would it take?" asked Mr. Pelletier.

"From half to three quarters of an hour."

This answer resulted in a whispered conference of defendants' counsel, who were much pleased with it. It was obviously considered a partial contradiction of Collins' story of the careless manner in which he said he handled the package given him by Breen.

Witness said that 75 per cent dynamite was above the general strength used in commercial operations and consequently more dangerous than the ordinary 40 per cent used in general work.

### Mr. Breen Takes Stand

The very first question asked Breen brought the attorneys for the defense to their feet. Breen was asked regarding his acquaintance with Mr. Pitman.

The prosecution alleges that Mr. Pitman furnished the dynamite to Breen in Boston on the night of January 19, 1912, which was later planted in Lawrence to discredit the strikers. The attorneys for the defense argued that any transaction between Pitman and Breen could have no bearing on the charges against Mr. Wood and Mr. Atteaux but only against Breen himself and Collins, who has admitted aiding in placing the explosive.

Judge Crosby restated his former ruling that the state could present all of its facts and they would be accepted as binding only on Breen and Collins until such time as the state shows that the planting of the dynamite was part of the general conspiracy alleged against all of the accused on trial.

Breen said that he managed his mother's business in Lawrence, and knew both Dennis Collins and Mr. Atteaux.

"How long have you known Atteaux?" demanded Mr. Pelletier.

### Met Mr. Atteaux on Train

"Two years. I met him first on a train between Boston and Lawrence. In January, 1912, Mr. Atteaux telephoned me to come to his office and see him. This was a few days previous to January 20. He asked me if I was interested in the strike. I told him everybody in Lawrence was interested. We talked for two hours about the strike and conditions there."

He said he was glad to see that I was interested and that he knew Commissioner of Public Safety Lynch and asked me to interest myself in keeping certain persons in Lawrence quiet. He asked me if I would report to him anything I might hear that would interest him in Lawrence conditions."

"When next did you see him?"

"I think on the night of January 19."

"How did you come to see him then?"

"I went to report on conditions to him."

"What time was this?"

"I can't remember."

"What was the conversation?"

"I told him that times were pretty troublesome up there. He said yes. I said the talk of blowing up the mills was getting pretty hot. He said, 'Is that so?' and I told him it was. I told him I was doing business with them fellows, I'd use their own methods. He asked me what I meant and I told him I'd plant some dynamite to scare the strikers."

Breen said that Atteaux asked him whether he could get hold of any dynamite.

"I told him no," he continued, "and he asked me whether I knew Pitman. I said no. Then he called upon the telephone and got hold of Pitman."

The defense objected to witness' statement that Atteaux got hold of Pitman and it was stricken out.

"What did you hear Atteaux say?" demanded Pelletier.

"Is this Mr. Pitman? I want you to come to my office at once." Pitman showed up at the office in about an hour. He and Atteaux conferred in Atteaux's office. Then a little while later Pitman came out and said to me:

"Do you want to go through with this all right?" I told him yes. Then he told me to meet him later on. Pitman asked me to leave a 'phone number where he could get hold of me," continued Breen, "and I gave him a 'phone number on Court street, where I was going."

"Was Mr. Atteaux present?"

"He was not, but he came back later."

"What did he say to you?"

### Rang Up Collins

"He said, 'Well, John, it is pretty expensive going around this way. Do you

need money?' I told him yes, that I'd have to pay men to help me. He told me he had no money with him then but he would get some and meet me at the corner of Franklin and Washington streets at 5 o'clock and give me all I needed. He asked me how about the police and I told him I was friendly with Inspector Rooney of the Boston police and would go and tip him about the matter."

"He said that would be fine and I left him and went to get in touch with Rooney. I couldn't reach him and finally had to get his 'phone number. While looking for him I got in touch with Collins. I told him there would be something to do in Lawrence, and asked him to help me out. He asked me what was to be done and I told him there was talk of blowing up the mills in Lawrence and I was going to plant some dynamite around to scare the strikers and he could help me. He agreed to do so."

Breen then corroborated Collins' testimony of yesterday dealing with their movements prior to getting the dynamite:

"I met Mr. Atteaux at Franklin and Washington streets. He came up in a taxi-cab. He said, 'Follow along behind me, John, and if I drop a package you pick it up. I don't want it said that I ever gave you anything.'"

"Did he drop a package?"

"Yes, sir, and I picked it up."

"What sort of a package was it?"

"A flat, blue-covered package about the size of a bill."

"Did you open it?"

"I did."

"What was in it?"

"Five hundred dollars in bills."

"What became of Mr. Atteaux?"

"He got into his taxicab and left."

"What did you do then?"

"I went back and met Collins."

Witness told of telephoning to a number in Milton, Mass., and was told to wait where he was.

"Pitman met me at Franklin and Washington streets," continued Breen. "It was about 7 o'clock. He told me to come down the street a little way and showed me a man. Pitman said to me: 'This is Mr. Rice. He has the stuff.'"

"I asked him what danger there was about the stuff. He told me there could be no danger as the stuff was frozen solid. I took the package and gave it to Collins and told him it was dynamite and to be careful, although Rice had told me there was no danger in it. Collins sat in the smoker and I stayed in the other car until we got to Lawrence where we went to my place in a carriage."

"We took the dynamite up to my room, did it up in small packages and then took the carriage and went out to distribute it where it would do the most good."

Breen then repeated in minute detail the story told by Collins on the stand yesterday of how the dynamite was placed and of his dealings with the Lawrence police.

### Collins Corroborated

Breen volunteered little testimony, waiting for Pelletier carefully to bring out all of the details by leading questions. While contradicting Collins in so far as the latter denied knowledge of the actual plot, Breen corroborated him in the minutest detail regarding the manner in which the distribution of the explosive to discredit the strikers was made.

"What was your method in picking out the places to leave the explosive?" asked Pelletier.

"I wanted it left at the places where the strikers were thickest so they would be blamed and scared. In order to do this best I asked where Ettor was speaking. I wanted to be sure and get some of the stuff there. But the hall was closed as I found out."

"Did you tell Collins to put dynamite near one of the mills?"

"I did not. I told him there was a shed there and to put it in. He came back and said he couldn't get to the shed."

"Did you tell him to put it alongside the Arlington mills?"

"I did not."

This was another contradiction of Collins' story, the latter having sworn that he was told to put the package that was left in the cemetery in the alley near the Arlington mills.

### Talked With Mr. Rooney

"Did you later get in touch with Inspector Rooney of Boston?"

"Yes, I got him on the 'phone and told him that I had positive information that dynamite had been planted in Lawrence in two places. He told me that he would get a machine and come right over. I told him to never mind, the morning would do. Previously I had told City Marshal O'Sullivan of Lawrence that I had a good tip for him and that if he would put former Inspector Kelleher back into plain clothes I'd work with Kelleher. He said he would do so."

Breen said he gave Collins \$25 the next day, having previously given him \$25 and told him to get out of town.

"Did you tell him to keep his nose clean and that mum was the word?"

"Maybe I did. I don't remember, but I might have."

Breen told of his various conferences with the police officers and of the discovery of the dynamite and the arrests of the occupants of the houses where he and Collins had planted the dynamite.

## CARMEN THRONG STATE HOUSE TO AID 9-HOUR BILL

Employees Assemble to Offset Opposition of Elevated Which Contends It Would Have to Hire 1700 Additional Men

### WASHBURN BILL UP

All the public galleries in the House of Representatives and the available seating space in the chamber were thronged with street railway employees at today's session to hear the debate on the bill to have their nine-hour work day so arranged that it will all come within a period of 11 consecutive hours.

Mr. Stevens of Marblehead moved to substitute for the bill to regulate the hours of labor of street railway employees a new draft with the same title. The substitute bill is a straight "nine-in-eleven" bill. Mr. Duncan of Clinton opposed the substitute. The hour for taking a recess cut off debate.

While waiting for this subject to be reached on the calendar, the carmen listened to a lengthy debate on a motion of Representative Naphen of Natick to reconsider the vote by which the House yesterday passed to be engrossed the Washburn public service bill.

Reconsideration was refused by a vote of 41 to 140.

Mr. McManus of Boston moved reconsideration of the vote by which the House yesterday referred to the next General Court a bill to prohibit the adulteration of candy. He said the bill in its present form is not a proper one, but he asked for reconsideration in order that the matter might be postponed and thus give opportunity for the preparation of a new draft. A long debate followed. The motion to reconsider was defeated.

The action is to be taken in answer to a protest against the bill sent to the legislators last night by Gen. William A. Bancroft, president of the Elevated, in which it was stated that such a measure, if enacted, would force the Elevated to employ 1700 additional men.

Reconsideration of the vote by which the House last yesterday defeated the proposed initiative and referendum amendment to the state constitution is expected to be asked for today. The vote was 143 in favor of adoption to 86 opposed, 10 votes less than the two-thirds required in the House in the case of constitutional amendments.

"Was one of them a woman with a baby in her arms?"

"Yes, sir."

"When were you arrested for planting this dynamite?"

"January 20."

"When were you tried?"

"I was convicted and fined \$500 on May 16, 1912."

"Do you remember seeing Mr. Atteaux in April?"

"I think I did."

"Can you fix the time?"

"It was a holiday."

"Did you have some conversation about money with him at that time?"

"Objected to as leading and sustained."

"Did you meet him at any other time?"

"I cannot remember."

"Did you not meet him at another time in his office?"

"I did."

"What took place?"

"I told him I needed some more money; that my expenses had been heavy."

"What did he say?"

"He said he didn't have any handy, but he would send me some."

"Did he send you any?"

"Yes, \$200 in a blank envelope, sent special delivery."

"There was nothing to show where the money came from?"

"No, but of course I knew all about it."

The witness identified a boy in the courtroom as the messenger who delivered the money to him. Pelletier then offered the records of Breen's conviction and they were received over the objection of the defense.

Mr. Coakley took up the cross-examination, his initial questions going into intent. Mr. Pelletier declared the questions were intended to confuse the jury, but the court permitted them. The witness positively denied that he had at any time intended that any one should be injured by his acts in planting the dynamite.

"Did you tell us every conversation you had with Mr. Atteaux?" demanded Coakley.

"What was it?"

"Mr. Atteaux told me that Mr. Pitman was acting very strange and that he was threatening to kill himself. He told me that Mr. Pitman was very much afraid that I would talk. I told Mr. Atteaux to go right back to Mr. Pitman and tell him not to worry about me, that I would stick and I would tell nothing about him."

At this point, luncheon recess was ordered.

### IRRIGATION SYSTEM COMPLETED

CARLSBAD, N. M.—The Black River Land & Cattle Company has finished constructing a new irrigation system on Black river. It includes a concrete diversion dam, nearly four miles of main canal with laterals. About 1000 feet of 36-inch steel pipe has been put in. About 2000 acres of fine land will be watered by the plant.

## James McCreery & Co.

34th Street

23rd Street

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On Thursday and Friday

## CHAMBER & DINING ROOM FURNITURE

At Pronounced Price Reductions

### CHAMBER FURNITURE

Three-piece Suites in Mahogany or White Enamel; all dustproof drawer construction, French plate mirrors. regularly 97.50, **75.00**

Three-piece Suites in Mahogany or White Enamel finish; English model. Dresser, Chiffonier and Toilet Table. regularly 116.50, **95.00**

Twin Beds with cane panel at head and foot. regularly 42.00, each **35.00**

Five-piece Suites,—in White Enamel, Mahogany or Circassian Walnut—English model. Dresser Chiffonier, Toilet Table with three mirrors and Twin Beds. regularly 185.50, **140.00**

White Enamel Dressers. . . . . **16.50 and 21.50** regularly 20.50 and 26.00

White Enamel Chiffoniers. . . . . **14.50 and 19.50** regularly 18.00 and 23.00

White Enamel Chests of Drawers. . . . . **9.75** regularly **12.00**

Ash Cottage Dressers,—fumed oak finish. . . **12.00** regularly **16.00**

Ash Chiffoniers,—fumed oak finish. . . . . **10.00** regularly **13.50**

### DINING ROOM FURNITURE

Four-piece Suites,—Chinese Chippendale model. Buffet, China Closet, Extension and Serving Tables. regularly 414.50, **375.00**

Four-piece Sheraton Suites with wide band inlay. Buffet and Serving Table with brass rails. regularly 451.00, **395.00**

Three-piece Colonial Suites, including Buffet, China Closet and Serving Table. **125.00** regularly **161.50**

### Separate Pieces

Solid Mahogany Dinner Wagons, Work Tables, Magazine Stands and Card Tables.

25% to 50% Less Than Regular Prices.

Inlaid Magazine Stands. . . . . regularly 18.00, **9.00**

Inlaid Card Tables. . . . . regularly 16.00, **8.00**

Work Stands. . . . . regularly 25.00, **15.00**



# Connecticut Passes Workmen's Act

Measure Goes Through House Following Action by Senate and Now Awaits Only Signature of Governor Baldwin

## BILL EFFECTIVE JAN. 1

HARTFORD, Conn.—After a long discussion led by Representative Healy of Windsor Locks, the House Tuesday passed the optional workmen's compensation act by a unanimous vote. It has already passed the Senate.

It combines the best feature of state insurance, mutual insurance and the state administration of a fund to which employers contribute, and is the work mainly of Professor Fisher, formerly of Wesleyan.

A number of amendments to the bill as reported by the committee were put on in the Senate at the recommendation of Governor Baldwin, but these only changed the measure to make its wording satisfactory to an authority on constitutional law.

The bill applies to employers of five or more persons, excluding casual labor. The common law defenses are swept away, in event of litigation, from the party in interest who has refused to accept the compensation law. Adjustments of compensation go to commissioners, of whom there is one for each congressional district.

The minimum compensation for injuries is \$5 a week and the maximum \$10. Dependency is taken care of and compensation for disabilities is based on tables of liability companies. The bill will be effective so far as organizing the commission is concerned, on Oct. 1, while in its entirety it will be law on Jan. 1 next.

The House receded from its former position of opposition to the bill which would make it obligatory that all vehicles carry lights when on the roads at night, and passed the bill by a vote of 125 to 54.

## STORE NEWS

As a result of a recent address given in Toronto by Mrs. Lucinda W. Prince regarding her work of teaching salesmanship in Boston several delegates from the large stores have been visitors of the department stores of this city, investigating the educational work which is carried on here. Among these visitors were three from the T. Eaton Company, which employs 15,000 people in its two stores and factory, and larger educational advantages are being planned for them. There were also investigators here from the Robert Simpson Company, which pays a minimum wage of \$7, and is planning to increase it in the fall to \$8.

W. T. McLean, buyer of jewelry for the Jordan Marsh Company, has gone to New York from which port he will sail for European markets.

S. F. Eaton, of the William Filene's Sons Company has been appointed assistant to F. Spear, buyer of misses' coats and skirts. He succeeds Robert Anderson who resigned to become office and sales manager for Alexander Brothers, Philadelphia. Mr. Eaton was formerly assistant expense manager for the store.

The annual May party of the Magrane Houston Company Cooperative Association which was announced some time ago to be held last night was a success in every way. A large number was in attendance and a thoroughly good time enjoyed. Committees in charge were executive, Miss Annie J. Kenny, Ernest L. Tracy and Elizabeth C. O'Connor; reception, John Ellingwood, Frank Ham, Miss Mary Barrett and Miss Anna Ford. Mrs. Bernham matron of the store was in charge of the refreshments and J. S. Stinson was ticket collector.

Among the buyers in New York are F. C. Hines of C. F. Hovey & Co., Howard K. Rust of the Gilchrist Company, Miss K. Horan and W. R. Clarke of the William Filene's Sons Company.

## LAWRENCE STORE ENLARGES

LAWRENCE, Mass.—The Robertson-Sutherland Company department store has enlarged its space by leasing the top floors of the Arlington Trust Company building which adjoins the store. This will be utilized for display and storage purposes.

## UTAH HAS MINIMUM WAGE

SALT LAKE CITY.—The minimum wage law for women has gone into effect. It provides that no woman who works in the state will receive less than 90 cents a day; no girl worker will receive less than 75 cents a day, and no woman or girl will work more than 54 hours a week. Women apprentices must be paid 90 cents daily; after six months the wage must be raised to at least \$1.25 a day. Girls learning new work must be paid 75 cents daily and at least 90 cents after six months.

## OFFICIAL'S DUTIES DEFINED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—At a meeting of the committee on ordinances held Tuesday, the duties of the office of commissioner of public buildings provided by the general assembly act with salary at \$4000 a year, were defined. Safeguards were put in the proposed ordinance preventing repair work being given to any concern with which the commissioner may be identified.

## MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

### FORESIGHT

Poor artists painting pictures which shall sometime make them famed and rich. Although they have no gold today, are hopeful "futurists," they say. For, though the public cannot see what favorites they are to be. They in their sanguine occupation can draw on their imagination.

Although California in engaging in her bold legislation realizes that she lies right along the coast in reach of Japan, she probably thinks that she has all the rest of the United States back of her.

### OBSERVATIONS

"In seeking to borrow money the new Chinese republic makes it obvious that it is still a little uncertain on its feet."

"Yes, it appears that it can hardly stand a loan."

There seems to be a disposition on the part of a number of important issues to rush in and preempt the first page headlines before baseball secures something like a monopoly of the public's attention.

### SO SAY ALL OF US

Said Tommy as he found a lot of tedious bones: "I really wish, And don't you, too, that there were not So many splinters in a fish!"

While the English King and Queen were in Germany attending the wedding of the Kaiser's daughter, it would have been a good time for them to ask the Emperor and Empress of Germany if there really is any foundation to the report that ever and anon floats over across the English channel to the effect that Germania intends to slip over some fine day and carry Britannia home as a souvenir.

### TROUBLOUS TIMES

Oh, statesmen great of Britain, in your majesty and pride, Remember, if you are not on the "Votes for Women" side, You'd better have a chaperone and mind what you're about For the "militants" will get you if you don't watch out.

## DOORS LOCKED TO KEEP QUORUM IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD, N. H.—Though prorogue of the Legislature is set for 5 o'clock p. m., there were several measures urged by Governor Felker to be acted upon when members assembled today for the last sessions. In order to maintain a quorum in the House Tuesday Speaker Britton, Progressive, ordered the doors locked.

A few of the Republicans tried to go out by the windows, but found these locked also by order of the chair. Although there were some threats of forcing the doors no violence was attempted and order was quickly restored.

At the forenoon session only 50 Republican representatives were present and the House was forced to adjourn until afternoon.

An endeavor to prevent, through lack of a quorum, the passage of administrative bills urged by Governor Felker was alleged by some members of the House to be the reason of the failure of the Republicans to attend the early session.

Two measures advocated by the Governor, one abolishing the state board of agriculture and another providing for the abolition of the state bank commission, were passed in the lower branch.

### NAYASSET CLUB TO ENLARGE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Plans for additions and alterations to the present home of the Nayasset Club, to cost about \$40,000, met with such general approval at the "President's night" last night that Col. J. K. Dexter, the president, will work out the business details and present definite proposal to the regular meeting, which is to be held the third Tuesday in July.

### CHINESE MISSION MONEY RAISED

WORCESTER, Mass.—Members of the 24-Hour Club conducted by the Worcester Y. M. C. A. raised \$1425 at the opening campaign for \$2000 for the support of Roscoe M. Hersey, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Tientsin, China, at a banquet in Association hall Tuesday night. Mr. Hersey has 500 Y. M. C. A. members under him, besides a secretarial staff of 10 men.

### WORCESTER LINE GETS POWER

WORCESTER, Mass.—Additional electric power to the amount of 2000 kilowatts is turned into the wires of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company by the Connecticut River Transmission Company today. This makes the railway company current about 6000 kilowatts. After other improvements are made the power will be about 9000 kilowatts.

### STREET LIGHTING STUDIED

WORCESTER, Mass.—To gain ideas on street lighting, George M. Wright, mayor of Worcester, and the city council committee on street lighting are in Lynn today visiting the plant of the General Electric Light Company. The party goes to Portland, Me., tonight to see the lighting system used in Congress street in that city.

## LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS

Motion Picture Shows as Advertising Medium to Draw Readers—Interest in College Meeting

WHAT the Library Can Do for Our Foreign-Born is to be the subject of John Foster Carr's address at the Williams College meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, the Berkshire Library Club and the Western Massachusetts Library Club to be held Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week at Williamstown, Mass. Mr. Carr's address comes Friday morning and will be followed by a presentation of the other side of the question by Miss J. Maud Campbell, whose subject will be "What the Foreigner Has Done for One Library." On Friday afternoon Miss Maud N. Rice is to give an illustrated talk on "Story Telling," and at 5 o'clock there is to be a reception by President and Mrs. Garfield for all attending the meeting. The evening address on "The Educated Man" will be given by the Rev. Philip S. Moxom of Springfield, Mass.

Lecturers appointed for the summer work in library science at Simmons College, Boston, are Dr. George E. Wire, librarian of the Worcester county law library, William B. Clarke of Boston, Miss Frances R. Coe of the Somerville public library and Miss Zaidee Brown, agent of the Massachusetts free public library commission.

"The public library, potentially at least," says Orville C. Pratt, superintendent of schools, Wabash, Ind., "does these things:

(1) By teaching pupils how to use books as tools, it makes it possible for them in their after-school life to take the shortest cut to the information they desire, whether it be the wisdom of the past, the instruction of the present, or the prophecy of the future; (2) by issuing a special teacher's card, it enables the teacher to take full advantage of the resources of the library in his classroom work; (3) by maintaining a pedagogical shelf, it encourages the teacher to keep abreast of educational advance; (4) by personal conferences with teachers, it comes directly in touch with the daily work of pupils; (5) by placing needed materials in a branch library at the high school building it insures that such materials will be freely used; (6) by personal contact with the individual pupil, it leads him to read and to love good books. When this is done, if perchance his formal education ends with the high school, we may confidently expect in these days of lengthening leisure that he will spend much time at the library, educating himself informally and indefinitely in what Ruskin calls "the companionship of kings."

The New Jersey library bulletin tells of an experiment that has been tried by the public library of Edgewater. "Two afternoons a week," says the account, "the school at Shady Side (a foreign settlement two and a half miles from the main library) is open from 4 to 6 for the circulation of Italian and Polish books, as well as a few novels in English. So far this experiment has been eagerly appreciated by the people in that section. Library signs in Polish and Italian are soon to be placed on the walls of the various places of refreshment in that location, and it is hoped that this will lead to a desire for a reading room."

An interesting item from Orange in the same bulletin states: "In the month of December, 1912, the school children of the public schools of Orange donated to the public library \$50.10. This sum was given by literally thousands of children and was largely given in pennies and five-cent pieces. An equally generous and public spirited gift was that of the teachers, amounting to \$80."

Women's clubs, high school and college girls, and any one interested in women's work have a standing invitation to consult directly or by letter the librarian of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston, for information as to material regarding women in industry and the professions. The library also has a large collection of catalogues of colleges and universities in this country open to women. These may be consulted by any one. Recently the librarian has been preparing reading lists on some of the occupations now sought by women who do not wish to teach. The following references from the list of "Women in Journalism" can be found at the union library: "The Girl and the Pen" by Anna S. Richardson; "Newspaper Work for Women" by Gertrude L. Marvin; "Free Lancing in New York" by Minnie J. Reynolds; "Journalism" by Thekla Bowser; and "Helps for Ambitious Girls" by William Drysdale.

Librarians who are in despair because the motion picture shows in their town are proving a far greater attraction than anything the library has to offer can find "a way out" by reading in the May Library Journal an account of what has been done with this situation in Queensborough, N. Y., where motion picture shows have been used as a successful library advertising medium for some months. The librarian says: "Our idea was that in these moving picture shows there were many people who do not read; that if we could present the library to them in a moment of pleasure and relaxation, the idea would be favorably received. We have found this to be true." The method of advertising is this: Slides bearing various signs are made at the library headquarters, and managers of the shows use perhaps one a day in connection with each performance, flashing it on the screen between sets of pictures. Samples of the signs are as follows:

Why not do some systematic reading and accomplish something worth while? Books on all subjects at the public library.

Furnish your house in good taste. The library will tell you what to buy.

If you cannot travel yourself, why not read the adventures of those who have? What books? Ask the librarian.

Amundsen's "South Pole" has just been added to the public library.

Dear, dear! the cake didn't rise! The cook books in the public library will tell you why. Ask the librarian.

The public library is the working man's college. Use it.

...

In the same number of the Library Journal Corinne Bacon, director of Drexel Institute library school, tells of some ways in which librarians might save time. She proposes that they do not search for answers to unimportant questions, such as, "Did Lincoln ever say anything about shade trees?" that they do not look up material for pupils for compositions on such topics as "Description of our Town Park" where the teacher's idea is evidently to have the pupil write from personal observation; and that they do not hunt for material for club women who have to prepare papers on subjects that are not worth while.

Miss Zaidee Brown, agent of the Massachusetts free public library commission, has just started the work of revising the catalogue of the Swanee public library, which is to be completed by Miss Lillian C. Kerr. Last week Miss Brown gave a talk to the teachers of Holden, addressed the Teachers Institute at Winchendon, spoke to the teachers at Dana and Greenwich, and attended the open meeting at Shrewsbury on the work of the schools. The cataloguing of the library at Dighton has just been completed by Miss Katherine L. Stegmair under Miss Brown's supervision.

## LABOR LEADER GUIDES STRIKE

FITCHBURG—J. A. Milette, of Worcester is here to take charge of the strike of the carpenters and joiners of Fitchburg and Leominster.

Mr. Milette is a general organizer, and is urging the striking carpenters in the C. L. U. hall on Wallace avenue, to remain firm until their demands are granted.

## CONGREGATIONALISTS MEET

FALL RIVER, Mass.—The eleventh annual meeting of the Massachusetts conference opened yesterday at the First Congregational church. The Rev. Frank R. Shipman of Andover was moderator and responded to the address of welcome by the Rev. Willard L. Sperry, pastor of the church. The Rev. Lincoln B. Goodrich of Taunton conducted the devotional exercises.

## SUFFRAGE LEAGUE FOR HOLYOKE

HOLYOKE, Mass.—There was a large gathering at the library hall yesterday afternoon and it was voted to form a Holyoke equal suffrage league. During the recent visit of Miss Margaret L. Foley and Mrs. Kelley considerable interest in equal suffrage was aroused and several hundred women signed the equal suffrage cards.

## SLATER MILLS TO RESUME

WEBSTER, Mass.—Superintendent W. J. Stewart announced that work at the North Village mill of the S. Slater & Sons, Inc., will be resumed today, as work on the repairs to the engine that have been in progress since the mill closed Thursday night is completed. The proposed strike at the mill is not expected to be called.

## HARTFORD COURT JUDGES NAMED

HARTFORD, Conn.—The judiciary committee will report favorably resolutions naming Edward P. O'Meara and John R. Booth for judges of the New Haven city court, but the usual title of associate judge, attached to one of the names, will no longer be used. Furthermore, the old custom of many years standing which gave to the judge authority to make all city court appointments will be wiped out if the judiciary committee plan is adopted.

## STRIKE CONFERENCE ARRANGED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Another conference for the purpose of settling the differences which have arisen between the Hendee Manufacturing Company and the machinists' union will be held this afternoon between representatives of the two parties. Bernard F. Supple, secretary of the state board of conciliation and arbitration, is expected to participate in the conference.

## COUNTY BUILDS MODEL ROADS

PEARSALL, Tex.—The model road being constructed by Government Expert H. C. Wells will be completed very soon, and when the county completes several stretches of roads in this immediate section of the county a jubilee will be held under the auspices of the local members of the San Antonio to Laredo Highway League.

## WE ASSURE YOU OF THE VOGUE OF Women's White Footwear For the Summer of 1913



Having fortified ourselves with the largest and most complete assortment of white footwear in New England, we are prepared to meet your every demand and requirement in shoes favored for Summer wear in the smartest styles and most approved shapes.

## White Button Buck and Canvas Boots Are Favored

White Imported Buck Button Boots . . . . .	8.00
White Moose Buck Button Boots . . . . .	5.50
White Linen Canvas Button Boots . . . . .	4.50
White Nubuck Button Boots . . . . .	3.75
White Canvas Button Boots . . . . .	3.75
White Buck Pumps, Leather Bows . . . . .	5.50
White Buck Two-Hole Ties, Leather Heels . . . . .	5.50
White Moose Buck Pumps . . . . .	4.50
White Moose Buck, Three-Hole Ties . . . . .	4.50
White Linen Canvas Colonials . . . . .	5.00
White Linen Canvas Pumps and Gibson Ties . . . . .	4.50
White Linen Canvas Blucher Oxfords . . . . .	4.50
White Canvas Blucher Oxfords with Low Heels . . . . .	3.25
White Canvas Pumps, Cuban and Low Heels . . . . .	3.25
White Nubuck Pumps, Cuban and Low Heels . . . . .	3.25
White Canvas Gibson Ties with Turn Soles . . . . .	3.25

Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes  
Third Floor—Main Store

## Jordan Marsh Company

Sole Boston Agents for Forsythe Waists

## RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

I have just come across the following in Golf Illustrated and hasten to follow the example set there of contradicting the error re the "Punchbowl" hole at Holyoke. As I have not had the pleasure of visiting this course I did not know that a mistake had been made regarding this hole. The editor says: "We are pleased to find that our 'Free Shot' in last issue criticising a new green for the 'Punchbowl' hole at Holyoke was based on a misapprehension, or rather a series of misapprehensions, and we hasten to apologize to all concerned for our mistake. Our error was due, in the first place, to a constitutional difficulty in remembering that the hole after the 'turn' at Holyoke is the ninth, and not the tenth, as it is on most other courses where there is an actual turn back. In the second place, we have never been able to remember that the proper name of the actual eleventh hole is the 'Alps,' and that it is the actual ninth hole which is called the 'Punchbowl.' We have always erroneously regarded the eleventh alluded to the green which was to be as the 'Punchbowl,' and when the Field

abandoned as a "Punchbowl," we concluded that it was the eleventh that was indicated. We are glad to learn that neither the ninth nor the eleventh greens are to be abandoned, and that the new green is to be made at the tenth.

The tenth at Holyoke has always been a weak spot on the course. It always lacked character, and had no raison d'être except as a necessary connecting link between the ninth and eleventh. The green which is now to be abandoned was made a few years ago, and though it was an improvement on the previous one, it was a very bad type of green. In formation it was a narrow, shallow basin with sloping banks and a flat surface, and as the approach to it after a good drive was always a long one, it was quite impossible to judge how far the ball would run on to the green after reaching the top of the slope. Furthermore, the topped second was usually just as good as anything else. The new green will therefore be a great improvement on this hole, and as it is on a plateau it will supply a feature in which Holyoke is singularly deficient.

## FIRE INSURANCE INQUIRY FAVORED

HARTFORD, Conn.—Representative I. W. Wilson of Bridgeport in the House filed a minority report on Tuesday favoring an investigation of fire insurance companies in the state. He charged that "fire insurance rates in this state are made by a combination in which most of the companies participate. As a result rates in Connecticut are very high when compared with the losses for a long time of years."

"During the past 10 years the cities and towns of Connecticut have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in improving fire departments, fire prevention and water supplies, without corresponding benefit in reduced rates."

The joint committee on insurance had previously sent in an unfavorable report on the bill proposing such investigation.

## AUTOGRAPH SALE RECALLS HISTORY

PHILADELPHIA—At the sale of the Gibson collection of presidential autographs Tuesday a letter from George Washington addressed to Colonel Pickering in 1789 brought \$101, and a letter from President Lincoln to Secretary Stanton brought \$65.

Other specimens of presidential handwriting sold as follows: James Monroe \$7, Martin Van Buren \$9, Andrew Johnson \$5.25, U. S. Grant \$16.

## ALDERMEN VOTE ISSUE OF \$586,000 FOR HOLYOKE BOND

Many Improvements Are Authorized by Board Including School and Fire Houses and Highways

HOLYOKE, Mass.—Bond issues for \$586,000 to build a new high school gymnasium, police headquarters, central engine-house, automobile equipment for the fire department and sewers, sidewalks and highways were authorized last night by the board of aldermen. The opposition to the bond orders was not as strong as expected, and in two of the orders only two voted against and in the first only five against and 16 in favor.

The three orders for loans covered by bond issues were to authorize the treasurer to issue bonds of the city as follows: for high school addition and equipment, \$150,000; for police building and equipment, \$150,000; for erecting the police house, \$25,000; for the engine-house and site, \$104,000; for fire equipment, \$17,000; for sewer work, \$20,000; for sidewalks, \$20,000; for highways, \$100,000.

The board accepted an invitation from the Grand Army to attend the observance of Memorial day. A proposed agreement was then read between the city and New England Telephone and Telegraph Company for using the same poles, and Alderman Bleasius called attention to some trouble that had occurred in Connecticut where telephone wires had become charged from electric light wires and damage had resulted, and he asked if, in case permission was given, whether the city would be guaranteed against liability in case telephone users should sustain damages. A hearing will be given later and the question taken up.

## SUBMARINE F-3 IS ACCEPTED

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The submarine F-3 has been accepted by the government. In the trials held off San Pedro which were completed recently, the boat more than fulfilled the specifications called for by the navy department.

ALBERT COLLEGE CHIEF RESIGNS  
BELLEVILLE, Ont.—The Rev. William P. Dyer, M. A., B. Sc., D. D., principal of Albert College for 30 years, has resigned his position. At a meeting of the committee of management his resignation was accepted.

TRADE BOARD HAS CLAMBAKE  
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The State Board of Trade held its meeting in this city yesterday. The members were the guests of the local Board of Trade at a clam bake at Padanaram, following an automobile ride about the city.

## MR. MELLE'S TRIAL POSTPONED

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—State Attorney Stiles Judson announced that the cases of President Charles S. Mellen and Vice-President E. H. McHenry of the New Haven railroad, charged with manslaughter in connection with the Westport wreck last October, would go over until the September term of the superior court.



# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## CHARMING MODELS SEEN AT JEANNE HALLEE'S IN PARIS

IT IS interesting to note how absolutely individual these exclusive Paris houses are; for at Jeanne Hallee's we saw a number of beautiful models quite unlike any we had seen elsewhere in coloring or style, writes a Paris contributor to the Monitor.

A cloak for evening or carriage wear was interesting, for, as one of the vendeuses told us, "you could go out for a drive in the Bois in a black cloak and come back in a cerise one," and so it was, for this was a reversible garment, of soft black satin on one side and soft cerise satin of a lovely shade on the other. Edged all round, and at the bottom of the loose hanging sleeves, with head trimming, it had large black jet beads alternating with cube shaped beads in dull cerise, and it was finished at the neck with a deep double frill or ruff of tulle in which the black was superimposed on the cerise cloak and the cerise was uppermost on the black cloak. It was a loose garment and very elegant; gathered up in front, of course, and lightened over the knees.

A lingerie frock in a shade of art blue was in cotton voile, very simply made. Small horizontal tucks about 12 inches in length and about the same measurement from the hem of the skirt occurred in the middle of the back and at each side of the front and between them a little drapery was found where the material was left untucked. The trimming was a pretty embroidery of blue and white with most discreet touches of black, the vest was of soft white lingerie and lace, and a deep draped sash of broad black tulle ribbon ended in one long broad loop down the back.

"Les Flambeaux" was the name of a beautiful yellow gown, the gorgeous yellow seen in some of the pictures of the old masters, of soft crepe material, the skirt open in front over chiffon the same shade and with dashes of green in a new shade known as vert de mer.

A dark blue crepe de chine afternoon gown struck us as being particularly smart, simple in design and exquisite in coloring. Imagine a skin draped effect in the skirt with the drapery just hinting a bouffant below the hips, a loose bodice showing a little ecrue vest of chiffon, small ecrue chiffon revers, blue chiffon sleeves loose and transparent and the shoulders from the neck to low down on the upper arm a square effect of closely embroidered Russian design, all worked by hand in the loveliest shade of dull rose red color, and touches of this again at the wrist between frills of the blue chiffon. The belt was of black patent leather with fastenings and straps of the same dull rose red leather at the back and front.

Such a pretty girlish ball gown was called Lavalliere. The skirt was of ecrue lace, as was also the front of the bodice and the sleeves, while the drapery and the bodice were of the freshest, crispest rose tulle with one side of the sash and one long end of rose tulle ribbon while the other side and one long loop was of soft turquoise blue satin ribbon. To put together shades of blue and rose exactly right requires the skill of an artist.

"Mimi Pinson" was a pretty little gown of black tulle with a little design of floral sprigs in rose and green. A ruche of the same edged the skirt, a broad draped belt of bright green ribbon made the gown a striking one and this had one long sash end down the middle of the back while the bodice at the back hung straight from the neck and ended in a long rounded coat tail over the green sash.

A very charming evening gown and one that would give one an opportunity of using up old heirlooms in the way of laces was of petunia color and old ivory color. The skirt was draped and all of lace, the sleeves were long and loose and also in lace, a high draped belt in thick, rich but very soft corded ribbon of a lovely petunia shade, and then forming the entire bodice which was low, bretelles, fichu fashion of this same petunia ribbon, crossing at the back and falling in two long ends right over each hip to the hem of the gown. This effect was not only very beautiful, but very new.

A black "emouvante" gown had this same effect in the sash, a long fringed end falling from the waist over each hip to the bottom of the gown, accentuating the ligne and particularly graceful in walking. The gown was draped and was slightly open in front, the bodice edged in front with soft ruffles of lace opened on to a little vest of ochree lingerie and was finished at the neck with an exquisite old ochree embroidered turn-down collar. Boule buttons of a lovely shade of green called vert de mer, but which I should describe as that of a turquoise turned green, as these stones so often do with wear, appeared on each side of the bodice and also on the sleeves where the sleeve, cut all in one with the bodice, had a long cuff joined on with a cord about four inches below the elbow. This lovely shade formed a tiny belt and one long tab about 12 to 14 inches long from the belt at the left of the front embroidered in purple and black and a paler shade of the green and ending in crystal beads the same shade.

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## SPENDING HOUSEHOLD FUNDS

Problems the modern woman has to solve

THOUSANDS of housewives, skilled and unskilled, know that the spending of the household funds is one of the most serious problems they have to solve. The growing importance of that part of the housekeeper's business has made virtually a new art of one that is as old as civilization. Recently, at a conference on home economics, speakers declared that sewing and cooking have ceased to be the difficult problems, and that in their place have come problems of wise buying, of adjusting standards of living to the income, and of awakening in the various members of the family a proper degree of thrift.

Few economic changes in the last generation have been more striking than the decrease in the amount of sewing and cooking done in the house. Every grocery store keeps a supply of prepared foods—canned meats and fruits and vegetables—that require little preparation, and that to a large extent have taken the place of the old-time cooked dishes. As for the sewing, the great mail-order stores send ready-made clothing to the most remote corners of the country.

Are the housewife's duties then lessened? Her hands are indeed left free, but she must grapple with far more complicated problems than any that perplexed an earlier generation. She must learn which of the so-called labor-saving devices really save labor, and are consequently worth buying; which foods are best fitted for the needs of her family; which clothes will prove most durable as well as most becoming; which of the many social and civic demands are part of her duty to herself and to her family. She must learn how much money she has a right to spend and permit the children to spend upon amusements—the things that "everybody goes to" or "everybody has." She must be able to go shopping and to come home without the consciousness that she has bought things that she does not need. It all

## VEAL AND CABBAGE

Veal and cabbage make a good lunch salad. Pour French dressing over one cupful of diced cold cooked veal and let stand two or more hours, says the Chicago Journal. Drain, add an equal quantity of chopped cabbage and one tablespoonful of chopped cucumber pickle, season with pepper and salt, moisten with cooked salad dressing and serve in nests of tender lettuce leaves.

## ELECTRICITY GAINING IN USE

Running power in many household devices

ELECTRIC power in the home has attained a prominence that makes the query pertinent whether the cost justifies the use. On that point most users of electric current agree that, with the practise of a certain amount of economy, the coming of this modern convenience works a boon to most householders.

Electric devices in the home are no longer looked upon as luxuries. It is no more than 25 years since electric lights in a residence were something quite remarkable. When electrical engineers began to talk about cooking by electricity the skeptical public was willing to see what would happen, but only the few cared to experiment. The electric oven now is to the front, and there are electric irons sold by the hundreds of thousands.

The electric vacuum cleaner needs no introduction, since it has for some time been active and useful in its particular domain for cleaning carpets, floors, upholstery, clothing, etc. But the motor lends itself to much other work which is usually classed among the wear and tear of household duties. For instance, silverware and brass work can be shined with the aid of a small buffet motor. The motor will also wash and wring the

clothes, when attached to the electric washing machine. If it is a case of drying the clothes indoors, the electric fan is employed. The motor will run the meat chopper, beat eggs, turn the ice cream freezer and sharpen the knives.

To be sure, the various appliances referred to may not be considered economyizers on their own account. Electricity costs something, and there will be those to say that almost all the things electricity now does were done before. This argument, however, fails to take into account the saving of time and labor. The broom of ordinary use raises dust that the householder dislikes. Now comes the vacuum cleaner and banishes dust from the rooms.

What electricity has done for the farm is a chapter by itself. In regard to lighting, cooking, power transmission, the up-to-date farmer looks upon electricity as his close friend and ally. Time was when the work of the farmer's wife seemed never done. Today there is much more time for recuperation, and, when leisure invites one to the parlor, the piano, with its electrical attachment, lends additional force to the argument that, whichever way the matter is looked at, electricity in the home opens up a new vista.

## PRUNES SET IN CLEAR JELLY

PRUNES molded in clear jelly make a delicious dessert. Fruit of a large size should be chosen and after washing in warm water should be soaked in clear cold water for 24 hours, then cooked in a double boiler till tender but unbroken. Sweeten to taste 10 minutes before taking from the fire, then drain. Arrange a layer of the prunes in a wetted mold and pour in just enough liquid lemon so as to cover. When this layer is firm fill the mold with the prunes, arranging them prettily round the sides; then fill with the liquid jelly and put away in a cold place to stiffen. In serving garnish with whipped cream.—San Francisco Call.

## MUTTON DINNER

Brown a pound of mutton in one piece and simmer in a casserole for two hours with one chopped onion and one carrot. Then add a can of peas and five medium sized potatoes, says Mother's Magazine. Any recipe containing a pound of meat should serve five persons.

## STYLISH ONE-BUTTON CUTAWAY

Made of wool eponge, but adapted to other suitings



THE cutaway coat is unquestionably the smart one just now. Here is a model giving the long straight lines of the back that are so generally becoming and made with exceedingly smart revers and collar.

The fronts are distinctive, being cut slightly full over the bust, while the peplum portion is cut absolutely plain. Such a coat is charming for every fashionable material and also is to be desired for the separate coat that can be worn with a harmonizing gown or slipped on with any separate one.

In the illustration it is made of wool eponge, but it is just as well adapted to that material in cotton, to many other suitings, to silk and to wool. For separate use charmeuse satin is a favorite material and the coat made of that material in plain color and worn over a skirt or a gown made of broadcloth or figured material showing the same colors would be handsome and smart.

For the medium size the coat will require 4 yards of material 27, 3 3/4 yards 30, 2 1/2 yards 44, or 1 3/4 yards 52 inches wide; with 3/4 yard 21 inches wide for the collar.

The pattern of the coat (7805) is cut in sizes from 34 to 40 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## IRISH CROCHET ROSE HATPIN

Pretty fastening for summer headgear

THE adaptation of the rose in Irish crochet to the hatpin is original with the writer, says a New York Tribune contributor, and the pin is a very pretty fastening for the summer hats. Perle or D. M. C. cotton, No. 5, was used, but No. 3 will do, though somewhat heavy. To make the rose, chain 6 and join in a ring; chain 5\* 1 double in the ring; chain 2; repeat from \* four times, and join to

third stitch of the 5 chain at beginning. There will be six spaces.

Second row: One single stitch, 6 double, 1 single in first space; repeat in every space; chain 3 and fasten to spoke at back with slip stitch.

Third row: Chain 6 and fasten to next spoke; repeat until there are six chains of six stitches fastened to the spokes.

Fourth row: One single, 9 double, 1 single in each of the chains of 6 made in previous row. Chain 3 as before. This chain is simply to hold the petal flat, and is not worked into.

Fifth row: Chain 8 and fasten around spoke as directed in third row, working 6 chains.

Sixth row: One single stitch, 13 double, 1 single in each chain of 8 just made; chain 3 and fasten down as before.

Seventh row: Chain 10, fasten to each of the six spokes, as directed before.

Eighth row: One single, 15 double, 1 single in each space. Fasten thread, as this completes the rose; but, if one wants it larger, continue as before, add more stitches to chain and to petals. This is the top of the pin.

For the under side of the pin, start with chain of three and work into it single stitch round and round until a circular piece large enough to cover the hatpin is made. Any 10 cent store will provide pins to form foundation: Select a flat, white pin. Secure top to under, after having set the pin in it, by taking stitches through the petals, as few as possible. A fairly rapid worker can make the pin in three hours.

## TRIED RECIPES

**SPINACH AND EGGS**  
COLD spinach may be used to excellent advantage by being mixed with olive oil and a few drops of lemon juice. Press through a sieve or colander and then chill. Mold into individual forms. Add a border of shredded lettuce, bits of raw tomato and set on the top of each the half of a hard-boiled egg.

**DROP BISCUIT**  
To a quart of sifted flour add a teaspoonful of salt and four teaspoonfuls baking powder and sift again; then rub in with the tops of the fingers a good tablespoonful of lard and mix to a dough that will just drop from a spoon. Use either milk or water to moisten. Drop into greased biscuit tins, allowing room to spread and bake in quick oven about 20 minutes.

If mixed with milk less lard may be used.

**BRAISED CELERY WITH GRAVY**  
Choose some nice white stalk celery, cut off the tops, trim the outside leaves and point the roots. Let this celery remain in running water for some time to free from sand and earth between the leaves, then parboil for 15 minutes, immerse in a saucepan with sliced onions and carrots, moisten with white stock and cover with slices of larding pork, or, what is better still, the fat from a loin of veal. Let simmer gently for two hours, drain, dress on a dish and pour over some rich gravy diluted and reduced with some of the stock in which the celery was cooked.

**GRAHAM PUDDING**  
One scant cup milk, two eggs, one heaping cup graham flour, one cup chopped raisins, three fourths cup molasses, one teaspoon soda, salt, cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg. Steam three hours. Sauce: One cup sugar, one beaten egg, one half cup butter stirred to a cream with sugar, grated rind of one lemon, juice of one half lemon. Beat thoroughly with sugar and butter and add five tablespoonfuls hot water, one at a time. Keep hot, but do not let boil.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

## Paint Fine-ness

House paint, to be good, must be smooth as silk and opaque as ivory. Both qualities result largely from fine-ness.

Dutch Boy White Lead sifts through finest silk—28,000 microscopic holes to the inch. With Dutch Boy Linseed Oil it makes the smoothest, most opaque paint.

Dutch Boy White Lead—white in the keg—any color you want to make it on the house.



Dutch Boy White Lead in steel kegs, 12 1/2, 25, 50 and 100 lbs. Dutch Boy Linseed Oil, 1 and 5 gallon sealed cans. Ask your paint dealer. Let us send you "Painting Helps 20," full of paint facts. Includes catalog of 150 beautiful stencils for walls. We have retained a competent decorator to give advice. Free to you. Send us description of house or rooms to be decorated.

## NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

New York Boston Buffalo Chicago Cincinnati Cleveland San Francisco St. Louis  
(John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., Philadelphia) (National Lead & Oil Co., Pittsburgh)

**PREMIUM**  
**Pasteurized Perfect**  
**BUTTER**  
Product  
IN POUND PRINTS.  
**Cobb, Bates & Yerxa Co.**

**Dorothy Vernon**  
Perfumed  
**RAINEAU**  
A Delightful Bath Powder  
Adds much to the pleasure of the bath. It softens and perfumes the water, cleanses the skin and leaves the sweet scent of Dorothy Vernon to pervade the room. It is easily packed in an enamel tin container with convenient shaker top. Try it. Ask for it at Toilet Counters or send 10c and your dealer's name for samples of Raineau, Dorothy Vernon Perfume and Toilet Water. THE JENNINGS CO., Perfumers, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

**IRVING & CASSON**  
WE CARRY EVERYTHING FOR  
FURNISHING AND DECORATING  
TOWN AND COUNTRY HOUSES  
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**Better For Your Carpets—Easier For You**  
THE LEE BROOM'S full, even, soft tip gets the dirt with fewest possible strokes—saves your carpets and rugs.  
Effective tip, perfect balance and hard satin finish enable handle make sweeping rapid and easy. A strongly stitched broom, every straw selected. Ask your grocer for MIDGET, FYNELTYE, DAISY LEE or FAIRY QUEEN.  
Cut the name of broom from the wrapper and send it to us with four dollar's name and receive free LEE'S artistic broom holder.  
**LEE BROOM & DUSTER COMPANY**  
BOSTON, MASS. DAVENPORT, IOWA LINCOLN, NEB.

**LADIES—**  
**SAVON DU DR. DYS**  
Is a PURE NEUTRAL SOAP that we can highly recommend. It is made from the cream of fresh milk and is free from all potash and alkalies—hence is a little better than the best. Marvellous for the toilet of children and adults, and for all delicate skins, feminine and masculine. Delight and pleasure is given by its use.  
We shall send at your request a box of 3 cakes for \$1.75, or 1 cake for 75c.  
Call or write for a booklet describing all the Sachets de Toilette.  
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14 West 47th St. At Fifth Ave. Dept. M. NEW YORK

**KALAMAZOO STICKLESS CAKE PAN LINER**  
ECONOMICAL—CLEANLY  
They save expensive materials and much bother. Your cakes absolutely cannot stick.  
They are useful—intensely practical—daily household aids. They save you steps—save your time and save your pocketbook.  
**Save Your Money; Time and Labor**  
BY USING  
**Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment**  
**Home Helpers**  
The Kalamazoo Household Parchment—the greatest time and labor saver you ever saw. In 12-inch rolls.  
Kalamazoo Shelf and Lining Paper saves time and trouble. 15 inches wide. Cuts to the right length without waste. Non-curling edges—water and grease proof.  
The Kalamazoo Ice Blanket—saves one-half the summer's ice bill. Will not clog the drain pipe.  
Ask your dealer for the Kalamazoo Products or send 50c for a prepaid sample assortment (selling price 75c) of these wonderful Home Helpers.  
Descriptive Folder FREE  
**KALAMAZOO VEGETABLE PARCHMENT CO., DEPT. M., KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN**



# Cuba Receives Regards of America

Mutual Amities Between the Republics Expressed Following the Inauguration of General Menocal as President of the Island Republic—Promises Practical

HAVANA, Cuba.—Following his inauguration as third president of the Cuban republic, Gen. Mario G. Menocal received the American special mission, the members of which were Third Assistant Secretary of State Dudley Field Malone, Brig-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, judge advocate general of the army, and Edward Bell of the Latin-American division of the state department, acting as secretary, and the members of the American legation.

The American minister, Arthur M. Beaupre, congratulated President Menocal on behalf of President Wilson. Secretary Malone read a message from the President of the United States, expressing "the hearty sympathy of the American people with every element of good government in Cuba."

It is the wish and purpose of the

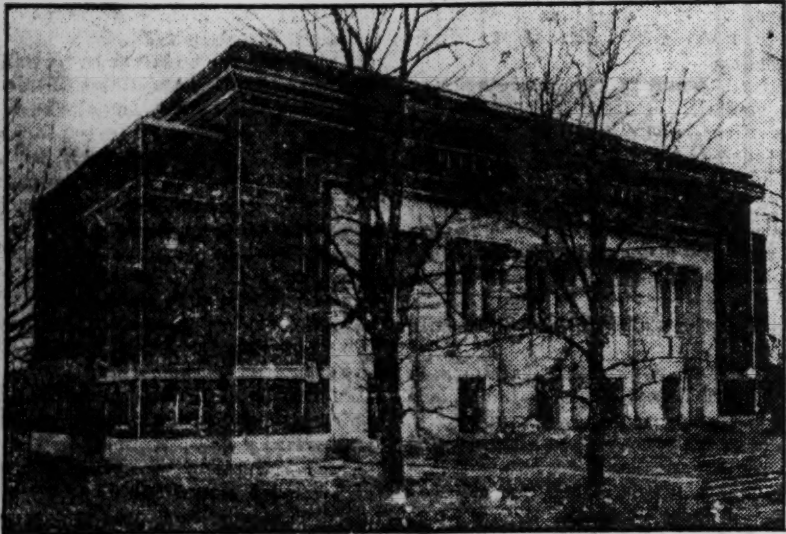
President of the United States and of the government which we represent," said Mr. Malone, "to support firm and just government as against all element of disorder."

"The American people are the friends of peace, and can have no sympathy with those who seek to seize the power of government in order to advance their personal ambitions. There can be no lasting peace in such circumstances."

President Menocal expressed the highest appreciation of the good wishes extended in President Wilson's message.

The new President, on taking office, contented himself with the declaration that he would devote all his energies to giving the country a clean business administration which would foster the industries of the island and develop its resources.

## GIFT OF UNIVERSITY BUILDING READY



Hill memorial at University of Michigan

## HILL MEMORIAL TO BE OPENED AT ANN ARBOR

May Festival at University to Be Held in New Building in Place of University Hall—Structure Is Described as Complete

HALL WILL SEAT 5000

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—This week will see the opening of the new Hill Memorial building, the occasion being the annual May festival which for the first time since its inauguration will be held elsewhere than in University hall.

The Hill Memorial was made possible through the late regent Arthur Hill of Saginaw, who left \$250,000 for the purpose. The new building is across North University avenue from the campus, nearly opposite the college of law.

It is built of red brick, faced with granite and will seat about 5000 persons, seats for 1900 being on the main floor, 1100 in the balcony and 2000 in the gallery. Its acoustic properties are fine.

The auditorium proper is about 80 feet high and it is 145 feet from the front of the stage to the last seat. At the widest part it is 140 feet and at the front of the stage it is 75 feet across. The arch is in the shape of a parabola and is lighted by 201 15-inch lights arranged in parallel ribs across the ceiling from floor to floor. In the top of the arch is a large skylight and directly in front of that is a gold block "M." The skylight is surrounded by 136 high power lights.

In the front of the building over the main entrance hall which extends the width of the building is a large assembly room that will house the Stearns collection of musical instruments and will also be used by Professor Stanley for his choral union drills. Surrounding the stage in the rear are two large chorus rooms, tuning rooms and the like.

The May festival this year is of especial note because of the success that has attended its career. There are only two other festivals now running that were started at the same time the Michigan one was instituted. Prof. A. A. Stanley has had practically all of the direction and supervision of the affair since its inception.

## NEW CANADIAN COMPANIES' CAPITALIZATION SHOWS GAIN

OTTAWA, Ont.—Aggregate capital of companies incorporated under letters patent during the last fiscal year show a substantial increase, according to returns of the state department.

There was incorporated in 1912-13 835 new companies, with total capitalization of \$625,212,299.98. Supplementary letters patent were issued to 103 existing companies, of which 53 increased their total capitalization by \$55,249,900. Five companies decreased their capital by \$11,861,381. The other 45 in this list obtained various powers under the companies act.

The letters patent and supplementary letters issued during the year account for

## PENNSYLVANIA MASONIC HALL OPEN ON JUNE 5

Thousands of Fraternity From Many States Will Attend the Exercises in Elizabethtown in Connection With Dedication

ITS COST IS \$500,000

ELIZABETHTOWN, Pa.—The main building of the Masonic home which is being erected on a large tract of land at this place will be dedicated June 5. The Grand Lodge hall, a magnificent structure, unique in its architectural appointments and its interior furnishings, is the first of the large group of buildings to be completed. Its cost is about \$500,000. It is 452 feet long by 56 feet wide, with a large extension for the dining hall and culinary department. The dining room has been built to accommodate 800 guests at one time. The upper floors of the structure are to be used as dormitories and will accommodate 300 persons. The furnishings alone cost \$20,000.

A committee of the grand lodge which will have charge of the dedication, has issued hundreds of invitations to all the subordinate lodges through this and other states, and it is expected to have at least 5000 Masons here for the festivities. Arrangements will be made to feed them on the grounds.

The exercises will take place at 12 o'clock noon and will be in charge of the following grand lodge officers: W. L. Gorgias, right worshipful grand master; J. Henry Williams, right worshipful deputy grand master; Louis A. Watries, right worshipful senior grand warden; James B. Krause, right worshipful junior grand warden; W. B. Hackenberg, right worshipful grand treasurer; John A. Perry, right worshipful grand chaplain.

The procession of the officers will be formed on the terrace facing the building and after moving three times around the terrace the grand stewards will place near the center the lodge cloth with the vessels of corn, wine and oil upon it and over it. The service of dedication then takes place. The oration will be delivered by Maitland Alexander.

The Pittsburgh lodges have sent word that they will send 500 men by special train.

## WM. G. ROCKEFELLER IS WITNESS

SARATOGA, N. Y.—In the supreme court here Tuesday William G. Rockefeller was a witness in the trial of an action brought by the International Paper Company against his father, William Rockefeller, to recover about \$65,000 for an alleged breach of contract by the defendant to furnish pulp wood.

## FLORIDA HAS EMERGED

Editorial Comment on a State That Has Coped with Unusual Setbacks Successfully

If one were now to make his first complete tour of Florida—a trip, which to be comprehensive, would necessarily take him elsewhere than in the beaten paths of the average tourist and pleasure seeker—he would find surprises awaiting him at every hand. His impression upon entering the state would be that of a journey into a new world. He would find a very backward state, composed in large measure of an indigent and mediocre population and he might be firm in his conviction that upon entering her borders it would become necessary for him to bid a temporary adieu to all the comforts of modern civilization. Nor would this impression be at variance with that often entertained regarding this state. Too many people think Florida, aside from her resorts, is a dreary waste, where indolence holds sway and everywhere is shown the effects of a contented indifference to the trend of modern progress.

How such a conception of Florida could have become prevalent in the face of obvious and contrary conditions is not to be explained, unless it lie in human nature's aptitude for accepting opinions as facts, coupled, perhaps, with old misapprehensions concerning geographical location and climate. At any rate, nothing could be more mistaken than this view of a southern sister, nor, in the absence of an intentional unkindness, could anything be more unfair; for in recent years Florida has come forward in leaps and bounds and upon all sides are signs of energy and thrift. Towns are springing up where forests were before and cities are adorned with modern office buildings, completely equipped stores and well capitalized banks; while public institutions as well as those of a quasi-public nature, and their edifices, are in conformity with the highest and latest approved type.

The northernmost city of Jacksonville is a model of modern methods and holds its own in daily intercourse and business dealings with the cities of the North. It is a railway and shipping center of no mean proportions and boasts justly of being the home of a larger number of corporations than the average city of the United States. These corporations embrace an extensive list of commercial industries and include in their number several large insurance companies.

It is a matter of common knowledge among those in extensive business relations with Florida that, by virtue of her industry and perseverance, her great natural assets in fruit and timber, and the numerous large fortunes made in the turpentine industry, she has today more available cash assets than some of the other states and more probably than any on a per capita comparison.

It is not to be disputed, however, that Florida came into her present condition only after a tremendous struggle; a strenuous and continuous effort which redounds greatly to her credit. Florida, more than any other state, has suffered from the inadequacy of transportation facilities, a bugaboo which has been the skeleton in the closet of every state in the Union at some time or other in the rapidly shifting panorama of commercial activity, and Florida's want has been more acute and the reasons contributing to her lack apparently more insurmountable and more continuous than any other.

When the states of the Union were beginning to throw off their swaddling clothes and to put their own houses in order, preparatory to taking advantage of their wonderful material resources, and the illustrious Sargent Prentiss of the North and many others were persuading the people of the United States to avail themselves of the proposed federal protection which was to help them build their infant industries and make of them the wonderful commercial entities they have since become, Florida was deprived of practically all participation because of the difficulty she was having with the aboriginal tribes within her own borders, where the American Indian manifested any but a docile acceptance of the encroachment of civilization.

First it was the Creeks and afterwards the Seminoles, and the burden of their conversion was extremely heavy to be borne alone by any one state. The Indian was not finally placated until many years had expired and much treasure been exhausted; the loss of which at this time had a double significance because of the rapid advances made by the other states in the meantime.

It is difficult if not impossible for those in enjoyment of the benefits of twentieth century civilization to measure these conditions and their retarding effects on peaceful development of orange groves, the uninterrupted construction of railroads or the hearty confidence of capital. Meanwhile the other states were making rapid strides, and when Florida emerged from her difficulties at home with her courage and determination undaunted she found she had before her a herculean task if she was to catch up with the procession and hold her place in the ranks of her sisters.

Florida had been making great progress when those memorable freezes came in the 90's, followed by a hurricane of unprecedented severity, which cost Florida not alone her entire fruit crops but her trees as well and in addition mile upon mile of valuable timber; rendering at the same time her roads impassable through county after county.

Florida's conduct through these misadventures, however, mishaps from whose nature and persistence other states have been spared, has at all times been laudable in the highest sense and entitles her to the respect and admiration of the whole Union. She seems to have come

forth from each chastened and confident, more conscious than ever of her power to overcome seemingly impossible difficulties.

A story is current and generally accepted in Florida to the effect that when the projector and builder of the first railway system in that state of first rate pretensions entertained a party of northern friends at his new and palatial hotel at Tampa on the west coast there was of the party a quiet easy mannered gentleman of a keen observation from which nothing seemed to escape. Upon taking leave he said to his host, "You have a most wonderful place here, a most wonderful place, and a hotel far ahead of its time; but one year hence I hope to have you for my guest over on the east coast at a hotel I shall build which will greatly eclipse yours, handsome though it is."

The story goes on to say that when the Tampa man did receive the invitation to visit the magnificent new hotel at St. Augustine he replied facetiously that it was his wish to accept but that he was facing the dilemma of not being able to locate St. Augustine; whereupon he received a telegram containing the laconic rejoinder—"Just follow the crowd."

This story is characteristic of the thrift and enterprise of the two men whose confidence Florida won and who gave to her more of what she needed than all others.

One could literally "follow the crowd" in those days and land in Jacksonville or St. Augustine, which were the scenes of a bustle and spirit of achievement hitherto unknown to this beautiful "land of flowers," destined in a miraculously short time to have her coast line transformed from a subtropical profusion and tangle into a series of beautiful gardens; studded with palaces of entertainment not eclipsed, if indeed equaled elsewhere in the world, and which were to give to Florida the name of the "American Riviera" in two hemispheres.

Renowned in song and fable; the center of tradition and romance of the world generations before any of the northern colonies saw the light of birth; the silent victim of the exploitation of unworthy motives; her own fair land itself the scene of overthrow of one proud army after another, as early as the sixteenth century, in efforts to possess her wildly and widely heralded treasure, Florida is at last coming into possession of her own—the final enjoyment of peace and plenty.

## SENATE AGREES TO VOTE ON DIRECTOR OF CENSUS JUNE 25

WASHINGTON—Confirmation of W. J. Harris of Georgia as director of the census to succeed E. Dana Durand will be made June 25, an agreement having been reached Tuesday.

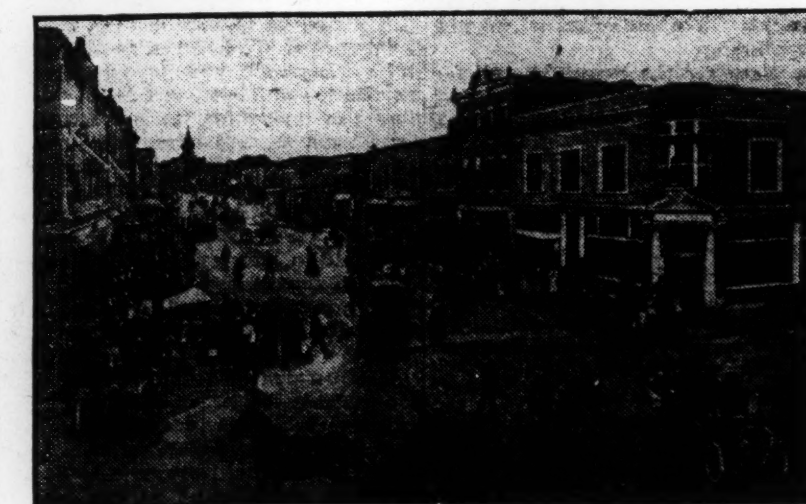
The Republicans had insisted that Mr. Harris be not confirmed before July 1 and offers of a compromise on June 1 had been frowned upon. The agreement for a vote June 25 was reached only after it became apparent that those opposed to confirmation at this time were prepared to take advantage of the Senate rules and keep talking as long as the Senate remained in session.

In the two-hour executive session Tuesday night the Senate confirmed the nomination of George W. Guthrie as ambassador to Japan, of John Purroy Mitchell as collector of the port of New York, of G. M. Saltzgeber as commissioner of pensions and of Albert Lee Thurman as solicitor of the department of commerce.

## PORTO RICO COUNCILORS NAMED

WASHINGTON—Tulio Larrinaga and Luis Sanchez Morales were nominated Tuesday by President Wilson as members of the executive council of Porto Rico. Both of the appointees have had long experience in public affairs.

## ON MADISON AVENUE, AURORA, MO.



(Copyright 1907 by R. E. Hickey)

AURORA, Mo.—Since the early Spaniards passed this way, pioneers have penetrated the forests and found fortunes in broad acres of fertile soil, in the harvesting of the apple, in mines of lead and zinc. Aurora is called the summit city of the Ozark mountains. It is a place of attractive homes, has 30 miles of broad macadamized streets, and 100 miles of graded and gravelled roads lead into the town from the adjacent country. Eight churches, three ward schools, excellent high school, modern electric light, cold storage plant and power plant, opera house, new armory and city hall building, each costing \$10,000. Three banks with more than \$100,000 capital and more than \$500,000 on deposit. Saloons abandoned three years ago under local option law. Water comes from pure springs, furnishing 20,000,000 gallons daily. Population over 8000 in the "boom days," now about 4000, and city is 1400 feet above sea level. Industries include mills and factories as well as the widely known lead and zinc mines. Aurora has one daily and two weekly papers.

## A. SHUMAN & CO. THE SERVICE STORE

We Have Put on Sale Several Lines of

## Women's Tailored Suits

At \$18.00

Original prices of these Suits were \$35, \$30 and \$25

Other Suits That were \$37.50 to \$57.50 \$25 to \$35

Misses' Suits REDUCED TO \$15 to \$35

Formerly \$20 to \$55

Misses' and Girls' Tailored Hats—Street Floor

SHUMAN CORNER :: :: BOSTON

## NAVY DEPARTMENT CONSIDERS MAKING OWN ARMOR PLATE

WASHINGTON—Manufacture of armor plate for American warships in plants owned and operated by the government is being considered by the navy department.

Secretary Daniels said Tuesday that there was no such thing as competition between private manufacturers and that a government factory seemed to be the only solution of the problem.

"I am convinced," said Secretary Daniels in his statement Tuesday, "that the United States pays too much for its armor plate, and the only way to get it cheaper would seem to be for the country to have its own plant, so that the outsiders may be forced to come down to a reasonable price."

"The competing concerns now get their figures very close together, within a fraction of a cent. It does not matter to them which one gets the contract, for they divide the profits. There is no competition."

## COURT HOUSE TO BE REPORTED ON

NEW YORK—It is expected that within 10 days the supreme court justices and the engineers and architects who are considering the scheme of the borough president, Mr. McAneny, for a civic center will be ready to report. With their recommendations as a basis the municipal art commission will take up at once the question of the approval of Guy Lowell's plans for a circular courthouse as the principal building of the civic center group.

The commission after studying the plans informally Tuesday made no criticism, it is said, from the artistic viewpoint.

The engineers consulted by Mr. Lowell on the ventilation system he provides have given a favorable report.

## MILFORD HAS CONTEST OVER POSTMASTER

National Committeeman and Democratic Representatives at Odds Over Candidate

WASHINGTON—There is a lively contest on over a postoffice in Massachusetts the outcome of which will establish a precedent, according to which the postmaster general may be expected to decide many hundreds of similar contests throughout the country. It is at Milford, Mass. There is no Democratic representative from that district, Representative Winslow, a Republican, of Worcester, being the member in Congress from there.

Practically all the Democratic representatives from other districts in Massachusetts have endorsed for the Milford postoffice James Lally or William A. Leahy, both Democrats, but in the meantime National Committeeman John W. Coughlin has taken the matter in hand and endorsed for the place Dr. George Cooke, also a Democrat, at the request of former Representative John Alden Thayer, Mr. Winslow's opponent at the last election.

There being no Democratic representative from the district Mr. Coughlin thinks this part of the patronage ought to fall to him. The postmaster general is trying to decide whether to follow the recommendation of the representatives or the national committeeman. If he decides in favor of Mr. Coughlin, national committeemen all over the country will claim the same privilege in districts where there are no Democratic representatives in Congress.

## NEW CITY HALL PLANNED

GETTYSBURG, S. D.—The city council will build a modern city hall. The second floor will be for offices for officials, the fire department, justice court.

## VOCATION TOPIC OF PRES. LOWELL IN DENVER TALKS

DENVER, Col.—Vocational training was the principal topic of addresses given by Abbott L. Lowell, president of Harvard college, during his 20 hours' visit here.

Speaking before the University club he said that specialization was the educational motive of the day, now that the country's frontier has been conquered. At the East Denver high school he spoke on the need of efficiency in modern life.

Harvard graduates in great numbers came to Denver to assist in greeting President Lowell. H. O. Vaille gave a reception in his honor.

## BAPTISTS OPEN WEEK'S MEETING

DETROIT, Mich.—The Northern Baptist convention, representing 2,500,000 members of that denomination in this country, will convene here today to remain in session about eight days.

A campaign has been started to increase the benevolent gifts of the Northern Baptist to \$3,000,000 a year, and it is announced that this matter will be thoroughly taken up at the forthcoming meeting and arrangements made to reach this figure within the next five years. More than 2000 delegates will attend the convention, it is said.

## COIN COLLECTION SOLD

NEW YORK—At the first day's sale of the collection of United States coins owned by Malcolm N. Jackson of Boston, Mass., the sum of \$6418.45 was realized. A specimen of the 1797 eagle brought \$61; a half eagle of 1825 brought \$120. A three-dollar piece of 1870 was auctioned for \$160.

Filene's

A Sale of Summer Coats and Raincoats

Thursday and Friday

AND now comes this May Sale of Summer Coats to add to the fame of the Filene Mid-week Sales, which have demonstrated in a definite way what we mean by "Filene values."

This sale includes Dress Coats, Raincoats, Everyday Coats, Sport Coats, Linen Coats, and Flannel Coats.

Only two of the many economies are cited as examples:

Women's \$29.50 Coats.....\$18.50

Black Satin Coats. A voguish yet practical model, lined with black, gray, white and blue, in the prevailing fashion.

Women's \$18.50 Raincoats.....\$12.50

New Rubberized Mohair Coats, light in weight for summer wear.

Wm. Filene's Sons Company



# Election of President by Direct Vote by 1920 Is Seen

## BLACKFEET LAND WILL BE OPENED TO SETTLEMENT

Montana Indian Reserves Ceded to Government to Be Available for Homesteading, Mining and Timber Cutting at Set Value

## OFFICE TO BE FILLED

WASHINGTON—Montana will be the scene of the next opening of Indian lands. It will probably occur late in the summer, and approximately 1,500,000 acres in the Fort Peck and Blackfeet reserves, which were ceded to the federal government, will be disposed of. On both reservations allotments have about been completed, and the classification of mineral and non-mineral lands has proceeded to the point where the reports of the classification agents will soon be placed before the secretary of the interior. It is stated, however, that the date of the opening of each of the reserves will not be fixed until the new commissioner of the general land office is installed. That official has not been selected by President Wilson.

The lands in the Fort Peck reservation are said to be the more desirable for homestead purposes. Located in the northeastern part of the state where settlers have been going in great numbers in recent years they are said to be especially adapted to dry farming. The reservation embraced about 1,775,000 acres, but this area has been greatly reduced by allotments to the Indians, but just how much has not been reported to the land office.

Officials of the land office, however, are estimating that at least half will be available for settlement. Much of the land is underlaid with coal and entries made therefor will be under the law relating to such land, by which the settlers will get title to the surface only. Under the law, all the lands subject to entry have been appraised and they will be disposed of at not less than their appraised value.

The Blackfeet reserve is located in the western part of the state, just east of the Rocky mountains. This reservation embraces about 1,500,000 acres, of which approximately 840,000 acres have been allotted to the Indians. The surplus lands have been classified and appraised by a commission, and will be disposed of in accordance with this classification. The agricultural lands are to be disposed of under the homestead law, at the appraised prices, and the mineral and coal lands at the prices fixed under the mineral and coal laws of the United States. The timber lands, under the law, are to be sold by sealed bids, at not less than 85 per acre.

## STEADY JOBS PLAN FOR TEMPORARY CENSUS CLERKS

WASHINGTON—Following inquiry by Representative Murray of Massachusetts, a bill will probably be introduced in the House within a short time authorizing the secretary of commerce to transfer to the eligible civil service list of employees in that department the large number of temporary clerks now engaged in compiling the census, and whose terms of service will expire June 30.

The request was made of Secretary Redfield that he make the transfer so as to keep these clerks, 246 in number, who have had three years' experience now, in the employ of the department and to transfer them under the civil service. The secretary replied, after investigation, that there was no law permitting him to do this. He said, in a letter to Mr. Murray, however, that it ought to be done, and he advised that Congress pass a law within the next 45 days authorizing him to take the action.

Miss Rose Knowlton, representing the temporary clerks, secured action by the congressmen. Representative Houston, chairman of the census committee, will probably introduce the bill. Most of the clerks are women, and the salaries average \$720 a year. The hope that it will pass if offered is offset by the fact that if this should be done it would take out of the patronage available just 246 positions, and some think that the majority of the House will not be agreeable to that.

## McANENY PARK PLAN INDORSED

NEW YORK—The McAneny plan for the levelling of Park avenue at Thirty-fourth street was approved Tuesday by the board of estimate and apportionment at a special private session. After announcement to that effect was made Charles D. Wetmore, architect, who is leader of the opposition to the McAneny project, said that he would take the matter into the courts if formal approval is accorded it at the board's regular session today.

## GOV. HAINES NAMES OFFICIALS

AUGUSTA, Me.—Governor Haines appointed on Tuesday Harry L. Crame of Portland to represent Maine as commissioner for uniformity of legislation in the United States. He renominated Elmer P. Spofford of Deer Isle for chairman of the state board of railroad commissioners and named Oliver L. Hall of Bangor, Fred A. Chandler of Addison and Fred R. Small of Dixfield as trustees of state hospital.

## COMPANY WILL BUILD BIG MODERN HOTEL IN DAYTON, O.

Projectors of Enterprise Decide to Proceed with \$1,000,000 Structure on the Wave of Progressiveness Now Animating the City—To Be Called the Miami

DAYTON, O.—At the corner of Second and Ludlow streets this city there will soon be rising a splendid hotel structure, which is to cost \$1,000,000 and is to be called the Miami. The hotel was projected and bonded previous to the recent inundation of this section of country, and it is to be noted that the directors of the enterprise met recently and decided to proceed at once with the work. As Dayton is busy now making over some disarranged previous construction, the projectors decided there was no better time to go ahead with the entire undertaking without change of plan.

The proposed hotel is named after the river which flows through the city. It will be of stone, pressed brick and terra cotta. It will have 346 rooms, every room with a bath, and every room an outside room with plenty of light and air. It will be fireproof, safe and clean. There will be 10 private dining rooms, and 20 large sample rooms.

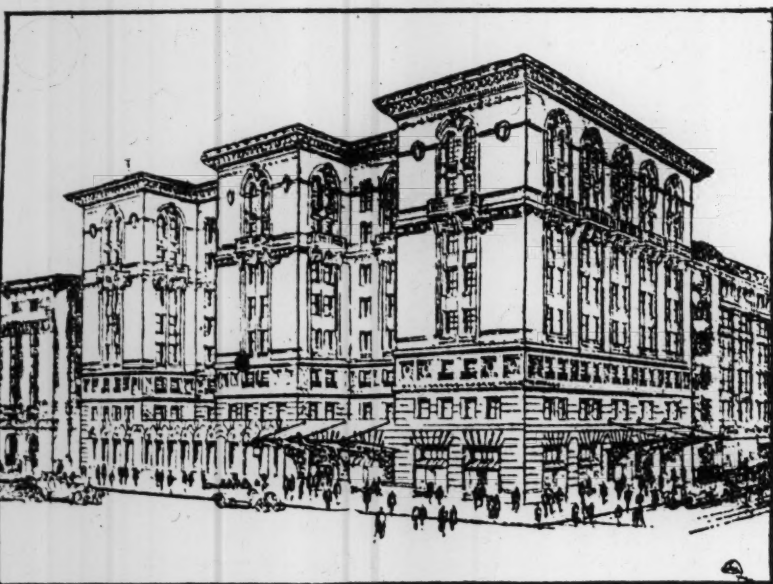
The directorate consists of Walter S. Kiddier, president; E. A. Deeds, vice-president; John A. McGee, secretary; F. H. Rike, treasurer, and Irvin G. Kummer. The management is to be vested in H.

R. Shares, owner of the Hotel Flanders and the Hermitage in New York city, and hotel properties in Winona, N. Y., and Bay City, Mich. Mr. Shares has invested in a large block of the stock of the Hotel Miami and is to become resident manager.

The corporation which will build the hotel began with an intent of erecting an eight-story building. The plans were raised later to 10 stories and it is now arranged by a change to include a mezzanine floor which makes the building practically 11 stories in height. It is expected that furnishings will provide an added cost of a quarter of a million dollars.

The corporation is notifying tenants of properties on the site to vacate and getting estimates for removing the buildings, with the expectation of having excavation work started within 60 days.

It is to reap the fullest advantage of an epoch-making period on which Dayton is now in all likelihood entering that the immediate erection of the hotel is now decided. The builders look ahead and are building a house to meet requirements of a first-class hotel for several decades.



Proposed new \$1,000,000 hotel to be built at Second and Ludlow streets, Dayton, O.

## LOUIS F. POST PROBABLE AID TO LABOR SECRETARY

WASHINGTON—It was announced semi-officially late Tuesday that Louis F. Post of Chicago had been selected as assistant secretary of the department of labor, Anthony Caminetti of San Francisco, Cal., for commissioner-general of immigration, and John B. Densmore of Polson, Mont., for solicitor of the department of labor.

Louis F. Post is an editor, author, lawyer and lecturer who has attained prominence by his discussions of economic questions, and particularly by his single tax advocacy. He was born in New Jersey 64 years ago.

Anthony V. Caminetti is of Italian descent, and has long lived in Jackson, Cal. He is a student of sociological problems and has devoted much time to a special study of immigration. He is a Democratic state leader. John B. Densmore, selected for solicitor of the new department, already has won distinction in the practice of law, although he is comparatively young. He is a Democrat of the Progressive type.

## NEW DESTROYER CASSIN LAUNCHED

BATH, Me.—The United States torpedo boat destroyer Cassin, the first 1000-ton destroyer to be constructed here, was launched Tuesday. The launching was the quickest on record at this port. The destroyer was christened by Miss Helen Cassin Carusi of Washington, granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral Cassin. The Cassin is a duplicate of the Cummings, which will go overboard early in July, and her contract price is \$761,000. A maximum speed of 30 knots an hour will be required at the official trials to be held next month. The destroyer will burn oil exclusively.

## PEACE DELEGATES END TOUR PLAN WORK FOR CENTENARY

NEW YORK—Returning here Tuesday, the Australian, British, Canadian, Belgian and American delegates who have been planning the celebration of the centenary of the signing of the treaty of Ghent ended their tour of eastern cities. During the trip of 4000 miles, lasting 15 days, the delegates were guests at 55 formal breakfasts, luncheons and dinners.

They spent a week in New York, then went to Boston, Washington, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, Niagara Falls and Buffalo, and back to New York. They traveled 1000 miles by automobile. The sub-executive committee holds a

meeting May 23 to decide on plans for immediate work of arranging the peace centenary celebrations of 1914-15.

## MR. REYNOLDS AT CAPITAL

WASHINGTON—James B. Reynolds, secretary of the Republican committee, arrived here Tuesday to prepare for the meeting of the executive committee on Saturday. The Republican congressional committee, it is announced, will be organized early next month, and it is expected that both committees will work in harmony.

Addresses by Secretary Bryan at Trenton and Harrisburg Looked Upon as Indicating Desires of the President

## TREND IS WATCHED

WASHINGTON—Twice lately Secretary of State Bryan has made public addresses in which he has predicted the abandonment of national conventions for direct primaries in the nomination of candidates for the presidency. The first address was before the New Jersey Legislature at Trenton, early in March, and the second was before the Pennsylvania Legislature at Harrisburg, only a few days ago.

The Harrisburg address was an elaboration of that at Trenton, and indicates that Mr. Bryan has given the subject much careful thought since March, and is more sure of his ground. It is assumed, also, that he speaks in a certain sense for the Wilson administration, and that the weight of the President is to be thrown into the scale in favor of direct presidential primaries in as many of the states as can provide for them between now and 1916.

Already these primaries are in operation in a number of states, but limited to the choice of delegates to the national conventions in order that party platforms for a direct primary going straight to the presidential candidates and cutting out the national convention. But that will be a comparatively simple matter, once a program of procedure upon which a number of the states can agree has been perfected.

A good many of the old school politicians have been watching this trend away from conventions, and their comments are interesting. For the most part, they seem to feel that the change is inevitable, and that it will do no good to protest. Conventions, they say, but rather regretfully, have served their day and generation, and the time is now coming when they are to be abandoned in favor of a more direct control of nominations by the voters themselves. Whether this change will be in the interest of better things, the old-timers do not pretend to say; they content themselves with merely noting it.

It is the belief of a number of these old school politicians that in the end it will be found necessary to retain national conventions in order that party platforms may be prepared. They speak with considerable favor of a plan of direct election of delegates to these conventions, the delegates pledged in advance to the support of certain candidates, after the plan which was tried last year in Illinois and various other direct primary states. The national conventions would thus be the clearing house—the point where the delegates would come together—and formally register their votes in accordance with the directions of their constituents. And while doing this, they would of course write the party platforms.

Under such an arrangement the conventions would be shorn of their old time importance, but would retain much of their old time interest, for the big men of the party would be present, and would deliver addresses, and there would be many of the other interesting features which have made national conventions worth while as spectacles in the past.

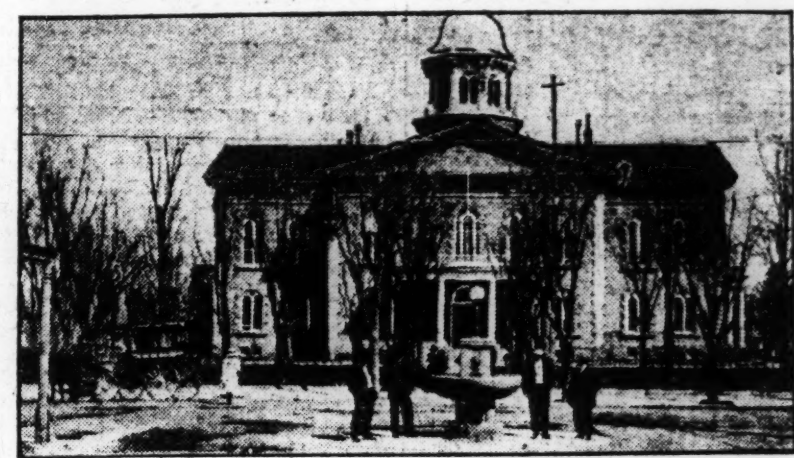
The number of direct primary states—states in which delegates to national conventions will hereafter be chosen by the voters—was increased as the result of 17 legislative sessions of the past winter, but no roundup has been made to ascertain the amount of the increase. There will be other legislative sessions next winter, and a year from that time, so that it will easily be possible for practically all of the states to enact direct primary laws prior to the presidential contest of 1916. It is evidently the belief of Mr. Bryan that this will be done.

National conventions have produced many inspiring and memorable scenes, but they will probably be remembered chiefly as having furnished the setting for three of the greatest political orations in the history of the country—orations that will live as long as the history of party affairs in this country is preserved. Of these orations, the first was that of Robert G. Ingersoll at Cincinnati in 1876, the second that of Roscoe G. Conkling at Chicago in 1880, and the third that of W. J. Bryan at Chicago in 1896. Ingersoll was trying for the nomination of Blaine, and failed. Conkling was trying for the nomination of Grant, and he, too, failed. Bryan, when he made his "crown of thorns and cross of gold" speech was not talking in the interest of any candidate, but was advocating the adoption by the convention of the 16 to 1 theory. The speech made him the convention's nominee, but it is safe to say that he had no idea of such an outcome at the time the speech was made.

It is believed by public men here that the national convention of 1916 probably will contain a majority of delegates sent there under instructions from direct primaries, and that majority may be two-thirds, or even more. At any rate, it will be sufficiently large to give the public advance information of convention results. The man in each party who carries the most of the direct primary states probably will be the nominee. And by 1920 it may be that the plan of direct nominations can be worked out. This would probably be out of the question so far as 1916 is concerned.

**IMPROVEMENT BY-LAW CARRIED**  
BEAVERTON, Ont.—A by-law for \$8000 to be expended in building sidewalks and improving the streets, was carried by the ratepayers, only 17 votes being cast against the by-law.

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN \*\*\* BUSY AMERICAN TOWNS \*\*\*



State Capitol building in Carson City, Nev.

CARSON CITY, Nev.—Sited in a beautiful little valley, Carson City is surrounded by mountains and watered by pure mountain streams. In early days many wagon trains passed through this valley on their way to California. In the fall of 1850 some men saw the advantage of the location and established a trading post and stop-over place for travelers. In 1858 four men bought the post and land from the owners and decided to make a townsite of it. They donated four blocks as a site for a capitol building.

In 1861 the territory of Nevada was organized. James W. Nye was appointed its governor and Carson City selected as its capital. In 1864, Oct. 31, Nevada was admitted to the Union as the Battle Born state and shortly after the capitol was erected on the site donated by the founders of the townsite six years before. It is an imposing, substantial stone building, surrounded by many fine trees and a beautiful lawn. Back of the capitol is built a beautiful state library. The building is octagonal in shape, beautifully finished and lighted and is connected with the capitol proper by a covered corridor above and a cement walk below. The library contains 40,000 or more volumes, 15,000 of which belong to the law library.

East of the capitol are the state prison, the state orphan's home, the state printing office and the state police headquarters.

The federal government building is one of the most imposing buildings in the state, costing more than \$100,000. The disused United States mint also is situated here. This building, like the capitol, is of stone from the prison quarry.

The location of Carson City is picturesque in the extreme. It is surrounded by white-crowned mountains and the breezes of summer are of a balmy freshness, which is in part accountable for the fine climate of this valley. The city has hundreds of the oldest trees in the state, many of them being the stately Lombardy poplar. In fact a tourist declared a short time ago that there were more of these trees here than were to be seen in their native home, Lombardy. The citizens are very proud of the appearance of their town, as the beautiful yards filled with rare and fragrant shrubs and flowers show. The water, which has been declared by government geodetic survey reports to be chemically pure, comes from mountain springs and is piped to the town. Artesian water also is used, flowing wells being found in all parts of this and Carson valley on the south. The city is lighted by electricity and there are two daily papers and one weekly.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Army Orders

Maj. Thomas S. Bratton, medical corps, from Philippines, Sept. 15, to United States.

Maj. Harley B. Ferguson, corps of engineers, detailed to superintendent construction aids to navigation authorized by Congress in twelfth lighthouse district, vice Col. George Azinn, corps of engineers.

Col. Adam Slaker, coast artillery placed on list detached officers, and Col. Stephen M. Foote, coast artillery, removed therefrom.

Following colonels coast artillery assigned to stations and duty indicated on relief from army war college: Stephen M. Foote, assume command Ft. Moultrie and coast defense of Charleston; Henry C. Davis, assume command Ft. Washington and coast defenses of Potomac.

Capt. Alexander Greig, Jr., coast artillery, placed on list detached officers, vice Capt. Le Vert Coleman, coast artillery, who is removed therefrom.

Capt. Andrew E. Williams, third cavalry, placed on list detached officers, July 2, vice Capt. Herbert J. Brees, cavalry, who is removed therefrom.

Capt. Frank Parker, eleventh cavalry, from fifth cavalry, via Washington, to his regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe.

First Lieut. George D. Graham, dental surgeon, from Hawaii, on transport sailing from Manila, Sept. 15, for San Francisco.

First Lieut. Frederic C. Test, twenty-second infantry, from organized militia of Nebraska to his regiment.

First Lieut. Elliot M. Norton, from eighth to twentieth infantry, July 1, vice First Lieut. Martin C. Wise, to eighth infantry, to San Francisco, sailing July 5 for Manila.

Lieut.-Col. James M. Arrasmith, sixth infantry, three months leave of absence.

First Lieut. Arthur W. Lane, thirteenth infantry, one month and 15 days leave of absence.

Second Lieut. Delos C. Emmons, thirtieth infantry, two months and twelve days leave of absence.

### Navy Orders

Rear Admirals G. S. Willits, W. F. Worthington and W. N. Little, commissioned rear admirals in the navy from March 26, 1913.

Commander C. B. Morgan, detached Missouri, May 26, 1913; to naval war college.

Commander C. B. Price, to naval war college, June 1, 1913.

Lieut. (junior grade) R. S. Galloway, to navy yard, Washington, D. C.

Chaplain T. B. Thompson, detached the New Hampshire, June 6, 1913; to the Illinois.

### Marine Corps Orders

Capt. J. McE. Huey, to marine barracks, Mare island, upon arrival in United States.

Capt. E. T. Fryer, detached the New Hampshire, to marine barracks, Annapolis.

First Lieut. R. B. Farquharson, detached marine barracks, Annapolis, to the New Hampshire.

First Lieut. W. C. Wise, Jr., detached marine barracks, Norfolk, to marine barracks, Honolulu.

Second Lieut. D. L. S. Brewster, de-

tached marine barracks, Philadelphia, to marine barracks, Mare island.

### Movements of Vessels

The Nashville arrived at Santo Domingo City.

The Reid from Norfolk on trial run.

The Justin arrived at San Diego.

The South Dakota arrived at Mare Island.

The Maryland arrived at San Francisco.

The Wyoming, the Florida, the Delaware, the North Dakota, the New Hampshire, the South Carolina, the Virginia, the Georgia, the New Jersey, the Rhode Island and the Kansas from Newport to Block Island sound.

The Piscataqua arrived at Olongapo.

### Navy Notes

It is expected that the torpedo practice boat Vesuvius, which was injured Monday off Newport, R. I., by one of its own torpedoes, will today be placed in commission, repairs having been completed. Permanent repairs will be affected when the vessel is drydocked.

Action of 23 members of the third class at the naval academy at Annapolis, Md., in joining in a petition to Secretary of Commerce Redfield, seeking intercession in behalf of a classmate, who had been found deficient in conduct, is in violation of naval regulations. As punishment the men will be deprived of shore leave on the summer cruise, but will undergo special instructions in the regulations.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels today inspects the naval academy at Annapolis. He is the guest of Capt. John H. Gibbons, superintendent of the academy. He will be at the academy again on June 6 to present the diplomas to members of the graduating class.

The Newark has been ordered placed out of commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., as soon as practicable.

The commission permitted the social service bureau to continue, but instructed it to revise its methods "so as to more fitly exalt the Church of Christ."

The Rev. Charles Stelzel is superintendent of this work. He has been charged with being a Socialist. There has been complaint in the church about this department.

The commission continued the department of immigration and commended its work. Its superintendent is the Rev. William P. Schriver.

The commission directed that all these changes go into effect "as soon as possible."

Action by the southern assembly in endorsing, by an overwhelming vote, the "brief statement of belief," as submitted by the special committee appointed at the general assembly of last year is regarded as one of the triumphs of the present gathering.

**LINCOLN BOOKS SOLD**  
NEW YORK—The address by Isaac Smith at Foxborough, Mass., on April 19, 1864, delivered at the time of Lincoln's funeral, was bought on order for \$20 at a sale of rare books and pamphlets by the Merwin Company yesterday. "A Romance in the Life of Wilkes Booth. By an American Physician." (R. A. Mason.) pamphlet, London, 1895, an item unknown to students and bibliographers of Lincoln, was bought by Mr. Stuart for \$11. The manuscript of Judge Edward A. Bourne's "Eulogy on Abraham Lincoln." Kennebunk, Me., 1865, brought \$8.50.

**S. A. R. ELECTION HELD**  
CHICAGO—At the annual congress of the national society of the Sons of the American Revolution Tuesday, R. C. Ballard Thurston of Louisville, Ky., was elected president and A. Howard Clark of Washington, D. C., was re-elected secretary-general.

## CHURCH WISHES BADGES OF SECT OUT OF SCHOOLS

Presbyterians Pass Resolve, to Be Sent to President Wilson, Aimed to Debar Wearing of Uniforms in Institutions

## HERESY TALK PUT OFF

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Presbyterian United Assembly here Tuesday unanimously adopted a resolution intended to debar from schools supported by the government all denominational badges or uniforms.

This resolution, which is to be presented to the President of the United States, was introduced by Prof. J. A. Wilson, occupying the chair of biblical history of the Pittsburgh Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh, Pa.

In regard to the endeavor to reestablish friendly relations with Union Seminary, the assembly voted to commit the whole issue to a committee of seven, to which the three reports presented by the former committee be handed over, and that the new committee be empowered to make a thorough investigation, legal, ecclesiastical and doctrinal, with all the issues involved, this committee to report to the 1914 general assembly.

The committee will be appointed by the new moderator, the Rev. Dr. John Timothy Stone of Chicago.

Dr. Francis E. Brown, president of the assembly, spoke for two hours in behalf of the faculty and directors.

The substance of his speech was that the seminary considered itself an institution separate from and independent of the assembly; that it would pursue its own program without dictation from the assembly, and that if the assembly did not approve this program then negotiations looking to the reestablishment of relations between the assembly and the seminary might as well be terminated.

The executive commission's report, which was almost unanimously adopted, made several changes in the board of home missions, which has headquarters at 156 Fifth avenue, New York city.

When these go into effect thousands of dollars will be saved each year.

The extra money will be used at once to increase the salaries of the 1737 home missionaries, most of whom receive no more than \$1000 a year. The changes greatly reduce the secretariats of the home board.

This was regarded as a distinct victory for the Rev. Dr. Joseph L. Weaver of Rocky Ford, Colo., an executive member of the commission, who first requested the "investigation."

The assembly on the executive commission's recommendation took the following action:

It discontinued the four field secretaries and the 75 synodical superintendents.

The commission transferred the labor temple from the support and supervision of the Presbytery of New York. This is the change of a long contention.

The commission discontinued the department of country life, of which the Rev. Dr. Warren H. Wilson is secretary. There has long been a quite general feeling that here was money and energy expended in a somewhat useless way.

The department was intended to help country pastors solve the problems, but the rural preachers contended that no outsider come in and tell them what to do.

The commission discontinued the department for Indians and the department of Mexicans and placed the missionaries and stations among the Indians and the Mexicans and merged the work into the general duties of the board of home missions.

The superintendent of the Indian work is the Rev. Thomas C. Moffett, and of the Mexican work the Rev. Mr. McLean.

The commission permitted the social service bureau to continue, but instructed it to revise its methods "so as to more fitly exalt the Church of Christ."

The Rev. Charles Stelzel is superintendent of this work. He has been charged with being a Socialist. There has been complaint in the church about this department.

The commission continued the department of immigration and commended its work. Its superintendent is the Rev. William P. Schriver.

The commission directed that all these changes go into effect "as soon as possible."

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# Monotype Art Work Now Taken Seriously

Process of Printing Single Picture From Oil-Painted Plate, Heretofore Artists' Pastime, Becoming Subject of Interest

## N. Y. CLUB TAKES NOTE

APPARENTLY the monotype is to be taken seriously. Hitherto this effective medium of artistic expression has been employed by the artists chiefly for their own amusement.

The announcement of a "monotype night" at the Salamagundi Club in New York has been the signal to the artist members to gather at headquarters and spend an evening making fun and monotypes, specially the former. The Salamagundi custom has been to auction off the monotypes to the highest bidder at the end of the evening. Some have brought 30 cents and some \$3, but none ever brought the sum of \$300 which a prominent collector was willing lately to pay for a monotype for an exhibition of work in this medium by Albert Sterner, Joseph Jefferson, who acted for amusement and painted seriously, was a "monotype fiend." It is said to have been an uncommon thing for Mr. Jefferson to call at the studio of a brother artist and drag him off to make monotypes for an entire afternoon. At the present exhibition at the MacDowell Club there are monotypes by so good a painter and colorist as F. Luis Mora, done in full color and depicting difficult subjects, such as "Picnic in the Woods" and the interior of "An Out-of-Town Trolley." These monotypes show that unerring drawing and good coloring are possible in monotype making. Henry Raleigh shows two monotypes in the same exhibition which are as well drawn as the etchings by the same artist hanging alongside. The drawing of an animal is not to be trifled with, yet Paul Bransom uses the monotype to show us his tigers, grizzly bears and bald eagles. By means of carefully studied monotypes in color, David Humphrey conveys his fancies—dryads weeping over fallen oaks, fauns gamboling in forest depths and winds like sprites of the air sweeping through the branches of autumn trees. The somber cedars about "Scraggyrag," the Connecticut studio of S. Harkness McCrea, lose no force because the artist has done them in monotype on rice paper instead of brushing them on to canvas.

## Monotype Defined

A monotype, it may be explained to the unknown, is a picture printed on dampened blotting paper or rice paper from an oil painted plate, the impression being made by running plate and paper through a clothes wringer. The plate may be zinc, copper, glass or celluloid. The advantage of using a transparent plate is that it enables the artist to make his drawing carefully and copy it through the plate. Only one print can be taken as the paint on the plate is taken off completely, adhering to the paper.

To Charles A. Walker of Boston belongs the credit of bringing the monotype into notice. Mr. Walker says that a direct touch and a straightforward method are necessary to produce good monotypes and recommends the process as particularly useful in picture composition. Directness certainly is required since a monotype cannot be worked over much but must be printed while the paint is wet.

The earnest art student at his devotions before some masterpiece in the picture galleries of the Metropolitan museum, his little square of carpet laid down like an ancient prayer rug, his easel, stool and other artistic appurtenances disposed thereon and himself intent upon copying the picture before him, is a familiar sight to gallery goers in New York. Others besides students of painting, however, are alive to the advantages for study which the museum affords. Interior decorators, lace designers, metal workers, makers of lighting fixtures, de-

signers of mantels, frames and furniture, wrought iron workers, stone carvers and other craftsmen are coming to the museum in steadily increasing numbers, and the wing of decorative arts is beginning to rival the picture galleries for the favor of copyists.

From the schools of fine and applied art, of which there are several in Manhattan and Brooklyn, come scores of students to study from the examples displayed in the galleries showing the French decorative art of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. There are nine of these rooms, numbered 9 to 17 inclusive, and arranged to show the magnificence of the period of Louis XIV., the extravagance of the Regency, the charm of Louis XV., and the intimate art of the boudoir which came in with the period of Louis XVI. The panels, doors and overdoors, delicately and fancifully carved and painted with flowers and birds, fruits and monkeys, the carved and gilded mirror frames, the tapestried arm chairs, the ornaments of chased metal used to embellish the furniture of the period, the marble mantels, wrought metal fire screens and carved stone balustrades to be seen in these rooms give plenty of force to the exclamation of one of the students who stopped copying a Louis XVI. garland long enough to say to a companion: "Compared with all this, what an impoverished style is the colonial!"

## At Metropolitan

The wing of decorative arts of the Metropolitan museum is no mere storehouse where things can be put away. On the contrary it was planned by Charles F. McKim and built, decorated spaced and lighted solely with a view to proper display. There are no cross lights in its galleries, no crowding of objects, or confusion of periods, no obtrusive backgrounds.

In staging its treasures, so to speak, the curator, Wilhelm R. Valentiner, has shown rare artistic discernment. A monumental sculpture of the fifteenth century, for instance, an entombment from the chateau of Biron, is shown in one of the small galleries, lighted from the side, with the light harmoniously softened. The picture is perfect. If shown in the strong light of the central gallery the effect would have been utterly lost.

## TREES AGAINST PARTLY CLOUDY SKY



"Cedars"—Monotype by S. Harkness McCrea

Pursuing its purpose to secure a characteristic and historically complete representation of American art, the Metropolitan museum publishes yearly an amended list of painters and sculptors who either are not represented at all in its collections or are inadequately represented. This list was originally prepared in 1905 by George H. Story in consultation with Frederick Diehlman, Daniel Chester French and Robert D. Forest, secretary of the museum, and is

## NYMPHS CARRIED OVER HILL-TOP



"The Whirlwind"—Monotype by David Humphrey

intended to assist in locating the works of these painters of yesterday. In some cases, it is believed that no work is now obtainable.

Time is brief and art is lasting! Where are the works which Hezekiah Augur, sculptor, chiseled in 1801 and where are the canvases John Smybert "pinxit" when he was in his prime in

excellent. While his portraits of Charles I. and Charles II. and the exalted ladies and gentlemen of the court show a stilted dignity proper to the portrayal of such personages, Faithorne's portraits of common folk are done with simplicity and a shrewd appreciation of character. His "True and Lively Portraiture of Thomas Hoobs of Malmesbury," for instance, is the picture of a man we knew yesterday or may meet tomorrow. The strain which runs through Faithorne, runs also in Hogarth, Cruikshank, Dickens and Thackeray.

Etchings by James McNeill Whistler, Charles Meryon and D. Y. Cameron are gathered together for exhibition in Knoedler's, 556 Fifth avenue. The work of each of these prominent modern etchers gains by comparison with the others. Whistler seems more airy and delicate by contrast with the rich depth of Cameron, while the brilliancy and power of Meryon, as well as the great detail of his pictures, stand out by comparison with the others.

Whistler is considered by many collectors as "The Master." Meryon was a sailor, engraver and etcher. His work was not appreciated while he lived and his etchings of the streets of Paris have brought fame only since his death. Cameron of Glasgow, is one of the greatest living etchers. He works on the bare copper and consequently pulls but 30 or 40 prints, where other etchers using steel faced copper, print several hundred. His most famous plate is "The Five Sisters" window in York minister. Cameron is also a painter. Muller, the artist, commenting on the Scotchman's eyes, which, as it happens, do not match, said: "With his brown eye he sees color and with his gray eye, form."

After 15 successful exhibitions of pic-

## VIEW SEAWARD THROUGH TREES



"Lanterns"—Monotype by S. Harkness McCrea

1710? Jonathan Blackburn, Joseph Wright, William Dunlap, Bass Otis, William Rush and John Frazee are some of the other all-but-forgotten names from this roll call of artists who are absent from the Metropolitan's ranks. A name lately stricken from the list is that of Jervis McEntee. From the Borden sale, the museum was able to secure a charming autumn landscape by this American painter of mountain and woodland.

At the same sale the museum added to its collections a picture by Worthington Whittredge which is not only a good example of the wholesome charm of this artist's work, but also depicts a scene which has vanished from American life. The title of the picture is "The Camp Meeting." Under the shade of stately trees beside a bit of still flowing water, a religious meeting is in progress, the speaker standing on a rough platform and his auditors sitting on benches or standing before him. In the distance are tents and many figures move about among the trees.

## Engravings, Etchings

William Faithorne was certainly a versatile artist and an industrious engraver. A collection of the works of this noted seventeenth century Englishman is shown in the New York public library, where it covers the walls of a good sized gallery and overflows into a number of floor cases. There are maps, title pages, decorations, portraits and even cartoons. A set of playing cards engraved by Faithorne depicts certain sensational crimes and criminal trials of the reign of Charles II. in proper "yellow" style.

As an engraver of portraits, Faithorne

tures during the season, the MacDowell Club of New York is giving a sixteen for the purpose, as a member explained, of "giving the little pictures a chance." The plan of this club is to offer its gallery to self-organized groups of painters, each group numbering eight to twelve artists, for exhibition purposes, the exhibitions to last two weeks. In the present case, the pictures being small, it has been possible to accommodate four groups in the gallery and the exhibition is correspondingly interest-

ing. There is great charm to small pictures.

James Preston shows a number of well drawn and strongly colored little pictures, and John W. Alexander a sketch for his portrait of Walter Whitman in the Metropolitan and several surprising caricatures. "Splinter Beach" is the appropriate title of George Bellows' drawing of a lively lot of city youngsters bathing in the crowded river from a plank dock. The decorative art of Raymond Perry is shown in a number of sketches and drawings and there are flowers in water color by Rhoda Holmes Nicholls. Four pictures show the sculptor, Mahonri Young, as a painter. Several crayon drawings of heads, among them portraits of Theodore Roosevelt and Hugo Reisinger, are by Henry Lund. Flowers and children are the subjects chosen by Elmer L. MacLae, Luis F. Mora has some unusual monotypes full of color. Paul Bransom, Albert Sterner, W. J. Glackens, Art Young, Robert Henri and Hilda Young, are among the exhibitors. Henry Raleigh shows, among other pictures, two very desirable etchings.

"The Painters of the Far West," as they are called for purposes of exhibition, are preparing to give a second showing of their work at Macbeth's gallery, 450 Fifth avenue. It will be one of the earliest exhibitions of the coming season. This is a group of unusually strong painters and includes William Wendt of California, Gardner Symonds, Ben Foster, William Ritschell, Ballard Williams, Elliot Daingerfield, Irving Couse, painter of Indians, A. L. Groll of the big skies, DeWitt Parshall and Thomas Moran.

Group exhibitions rather than "one man shows" will hereafter be the rule at Macbeth's. Mr. Macbeth, in his published art notes, says: "To the public, I know that a group exhibition which includes the work of several artists is more acceptable than the exhibition of the pictures of a single artist. The man who cannot show his worth in four or five canvases in a group, with others working in sympathy with him, will make no better impression with a gallery full of his own pictures only."

In a recent exhibition in this gallery 25 American artists were shown by 33 canvases, each one a picture of distinction. Twenty-one of the pictures were landscapes. In landscapes American art is preeminent.

At the galleries of E. Gimpel & Wildenstein, 636 Fifth avenue, are shown five paintings and 18 bronzes by Henry Clews, Jr. Mr. Clews' work shows ability and audacity. It requires a degree of both to convey in sculpture the ideas, satirical, fanciful or grotesque, which this artist presents in his "Mrs. Watson-Watson Wahlrig," "The Gold Fish," "Rough Diamond Hypericis" and the "version" of Robert W. Chanler in ecstasy clasping a tiny ape to his breast.

Among paintings by D. W. Tryon, W. L. Lathrop, Garie Melchers, J. Alden Weir and others of like distinction at the Montross gallery, 550 Fifth avenue, are shown a number of tiny but delightful examples of wood block printing in color by Arthur Wesley Dow. The decorative possibilities of this method, which belongs primarily to the Japanese, no doubt attract Mr. Dow to it. The color used in the process is water color mixed with rice paste and the effects in color and composition obtainable invite further experiment.

The Woolworth building, the Metropolitan tower and the Fulton ferry appear in the etchings of H. Deville shown, with other work of modern etchers, at Keppel's. Eugene Bejot has a number of etchings of French places, generally rendered, and a rich deep-toned "Rose Window" of Notre Dame is by T. F. Si-



Looking at Aeolian Hall across the Plaza of Bryant Park

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## AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

A special Boston & Maine railway train consisting of a combination and private car occupied by Massachusetts railway commissioners left North station at 8.45 o'clock this morning for an inspection of Oakdale, Worcester and Nashua Junction territory.

To take care of western passenger business arriving on the Cunarder Laconia, due to dock at East Boston this afternoon, the Boston & Albany road will furnish a special train at the pier. The motive power department of the New Haven road has received 10 large modern switch engines from the Richmond, Va., Locomotive Works for service in Boston's suburban zone.

The Pullman Company and Boston & Albany road will furnish special service for the Harvard College crews and their rowing shells from South station at 7.35 o'clock this evening en route to Ithaca, N. Y.

Morris MacDonald, vice-president and general manager Maine Central road at Portland, Me., was a business visitor at North station general offices last night.

Members of the Harvard Associated Clubs occupied reserved Pullman equipment attached to the Boston & Albany road's Chicago special from South station at 10.30 o'clock this morning for St. Louis, Mo.

Gen. Supt. William F. Ray of the Boston & Maine left North station last night for an inspection trip over the Greenfield, Mass., territory.

**BUILDING CIVIC WATER PLANT**  
TEHACHAPI, Cal.—The municipal water plant which is being built at Tehachapi is nearing completion. The machinery will be ready to operate soon. Other municipal improvements are planned, and the town of Tehachapi is making preparation for the growth that will come from the orchard development in the Tehachapi valley.

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**AMUSEMENTS**  
**THE ANNUAL DINNER of The Massachusetts Peace Society** will be held at Faneuil Hall, Thursday evening, May 22, at six o'clock.  
**NORMAN ANGELO**  
Author of "The Great Illusion";  
**ALFRED NOYES**  
The Distinguished English Poet, will speak. Tickets at \$1.50 may be secured at the Massachusetts Peace Society, 31 Beacon st., Boston, also at the door.  
**EVERYBODY WELCOME**

## BARE TRUNKS AGAINST FOLIAGE



"Oaks and Sycamores"—Monotype by David Humphrey



# Bicknell Young, C. S. D., Lectures on Christian Science

## SEARCH FOR ETERNAL LIFE IS UNIVERSAL

Lecturer Explains Difference in Previously Accepted Ideas and Those Revealed in Mrs. Eddy's Teachings

### SPIRITUAL FACTS BASIC

Bicknell Young, C. S. D., a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture Tuesday evening on Christian Science, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., in the church edifice, at Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul streets. Mr. Young was introduced by John C. Lathrop, C. S. B., the first reader of The Mother Church. Mr. Lathrop said:

My dear friends: The Mother Church welcomes this large audience of earnest people who have accepted its invitation to attend this lecture, and especially those who are more or less unfamiliar with the true meaning of Christian Science and its great value to the human race.

It is well known that humble desire and a receptive state of mind always have been and always will be the "good ground" which receives the Truth and bears good fruit, and we believe that the lecture which we shall hear this evening will stimulate in all an awakened desire, a renewed hope and an inspired trust in spiritual things or ideas, which will result in a measure of spiritual understanding, and in many more healed, regenerated and happy lives.

I take much pleasure in presenting to you one who is highly qualified to elucidate Christian Science, a member of the Board of Lectureship of this church, Mr. Bicknell Young, C. S. D.

Mr. Young said:

It is an encouraging fact that however greatly our views may differ upon this or that subject, there are always in our natures and common to them all, one chord which responds to Christian Science, and that is the universal desire to prolong existence, or better still, to attain satisfaction and be sure of its continuity. Even the creatures beneath our feet want to live, and strive to live, so that this instinct has come to be expressed in the axiom, "Self preservation is the first law of nature."

### Seeking Knowledge

It will perhaps be admitted that this may mean more than appears on the surface. So far as it can be analyzed this instinct exists without any volition on the part of the creature manifesting it, but any rate it exists, and in the discussion of the profoundest thoughts of philosophy and religion it serves as a common meeting ground. It is this desire which responds to religious truth. It may be likened to the soil wherein the seed, being sown, finds nourishment and springs forth as plants which reveal at once the scientific nature of Christianity and the sacred character of Science.

Such facts are not transcendental in the common acceptance of that word. They are, however, not material, and for this reason systems of education founded largely or wholly upon material evidence find themselves at variance with Christian Science and naturally oppose it. This is not to be wondered at because even the basic idea of Christian Science education is revolutionary, in that it shows that spiritual facts are demonstrable and, therefore, in their true nature, scientific.

Generally accepted systems of education are based upon the idea of the naturalness of both good and evil. Accepting the evidence of the material senses as true, such systems are necessarily involved in insurmountable difficulties. The moment they endeavor to explain a first great cause they are contradictory. Attributing both the good and evil in human experience to the same source they pollute their conception of that source and the whole resulting thought is darkened. Christian Science shows unmistakably that an infinite cause which all scientists and religionists, irrespective of form or creed, acknowledge, must necessarily be perfect, for any imperfection in infinity would imply infinite imperfection which is an impossible proposition to either religion or science. The fact is that a first great cause is infinite Intelligence, for nothing less than Intelligence could be the one infinite cause. It should not be hard for any thinker to understand that infinite Intelligence is necessarily infinite Wisdom, and one must inevitably conclude that infinite Wisdom is wise enough to do everything in the right way at once without any experiments whatsoever. This thought of God which is the only correct one that is possible, does away with the old idea of primary mistakes which have to be subsequently corrected, and entirely dissipates the notion that God incorrectly arranged a whole lot of things in the universe which man must afterwards correct.

### Enlightenment, Not Belief

This also disposes of a good many other things: it gives us enlightenment instead of belief; it shows that all things exist, and that the infinite Cause has provided for their perfection and maintains that perfection forever. It is not possible to even think of God as less than perfect, and if one follows out that thought, it is not possible to conceive of a creation as less than perfect. Consequently the theory of fallen man is an incorrect theory. It has its origin not in the first chapter of Genesis, but in the later chapters of human thought, trying to account for its material evidence, turns away from God and says, "God created man of the dust of the earth," whereby Infinity is credited with having created that which Infinity could not know—the finite. Now

Christian Science comes to relieve human beings of these beliefs which have darkened human thought; it gives the true understanding of the facts of the facts of his real being. In the same way it awakens the sinner not only to the hope of salvation, but to the immediate attainment of it, at least in some measure. It encourages and greatly helps either a sick man or a sinner to find out that sin and disease have no origin in a divine Cause, and are not sustained by natural power or law.

The Bible says that there is such a thing as a Day of Judgment, and Christian Science says that there is such a thing as a Day of Judgment, but that it is altogether different from what it has been supposed to be—that it is not a certain time in which all people will be brought before some great King in a distant place to be judged for what they have or have not done, but that the Day of Judgment comes as "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, tells us, "hourly and continually," and that it is right within one's own dominion of thought. Right were one thinking in his Day of Judgment, and he can take every thought that comes to him to that throne every moment, and say, "Is that thought correct? Is it according to Principle? Is it like the perfect divine Cause? If it were to have power and action and operate universally, would it bless all mankind?" There is his Day of Judgment; it is not a remote time, nor is it to be postponed to an uncertain place; it is now. When one begins to see these things he sees also that he must gain this standard, and in order to do this he must understand God; he must know what God is, otherwise he will have no Day of Judgment, no power to judge, no Principle with which to discern and separate between good and evil. Christian Science shows us that we can gain this right way of thinking; that it is so natural and easy that every person spontaneously feels that it is just exactly the right thing to do, he will move about it, and he will find every person who has been a Christian says, "This makes me a better Christian," and every person who has not been a Christian says, "Now I see why I must be a Christian; I cannot delay since there is nothing else to be."

Meaning of "Infinite"

We can begin to understand something of the meaning of the word "infinite" when we remember that the first great Cause, the one God, must be immeasurable and all-inclusive. This also gives us an idea of the eternality of the one God, the divine, infinite Intelligence, which in Christian Science is still better explained through the use of the words "Divine Mind." If we would be immortal we must strive to awake as the image of that one God who is eternal. Eternal life, then, is to be attained, not by going to some other place, nor by suffering some great disaster, but by understanding and proving those facts which reveal and illustrate eternality.

The Cause of the universe is necessary to the life and power of it. If we would live we must awake more and more in the image of the God who is Life. Still very often retaining the superstitions which the word "God" called up, because of wrong education, we are apt to think it an impossible requirement when we are admonished to be like God. The picture of some extraordinary wonderful person, in the same sense that human beings are persons, is still likely to be aroused in the imagination, and we are apt to exclaim, "How can I be so great and wonderful as that?" But here Christian Science comes to the rescue and shows that the naturalness of truth is its availability. If we had not been misled by wrong teaching we could easily have discerned some truth which would have made the word "God" more clear to us.

In "Science and Health" we read, "God is natural good." If we accept that statement we shall not find it so hard to make some effort to be like God, for it only means that we are striving to be like good, striving to be the image of good, the very expression of good, and if in this connection one should have any doubt about his ability to discern good, he can ask himself whether his thought, if it ripened into action, would be good for everybody, for under the basis of Christian Science it is clearly shown that no experience is good for anybody unless it is also good for everybody, because it is infinite and universal. Christian Science gives us these facts and corrects many of our old philosophical and ethical views, for neither philosophy nor ethics has been founded upon the idea of primary, infinite perfection.

No Hope in Old Systems

All systems of education accept the evidence of the senses as to man's being and destiny, and in so doing tend to perpetuate the destructive conditions of human experience. Ordinarily accepted religious views also coincide with such teaching, for they inculcate the idea that when evil has finally overcome a human being and destroyed him, then he will be immortal. None of these systems hold out the hope that there will ever be any present evidence of the destruction of evil, and the triumph of the human being, but on the contrary all agree in accepting the evidence of the senses which indicate the destruction of man and the triumph of evil.

Now whatever may be thought of Christian Science from the standpoint of understanding, it has the unquestionable advantage of being logical, and consistent. It shows unmistakably that a human being, however much of a sinner he may be, needs to be redeemed rather than destroyed, and that it is the proper business of both science and religion to heal him of his diseases and to redeem him from his sins so unmistakably that both the healing and the redemption shall appear. One who is ill needs to be healed now.

One who is a sinner needs equally to be redeemed now. What is to heal the one and redeem the other, if it be not a knowledge that from the standpoint of God there is nothing wrong with the universe nor with man, for from that

standpoint there is only perfection. Such an assurance arouses hope in the sinner. It turns him away from the constant thought of his diseases to the facts of his real being. In the same way it awakens the sinner not only to the hope of salvation, but to the immediate attainment of it, at least in some measure. It encourages and greatly helps either a sick man or a sinner to find out that sin and disease have no origin in a divine Cause, and are not sustained by natural power or law.

### Kingdom of Heaven Natural

The world has tried for centuries to theorize itself into happiness. How many have succeeded? Look down and up the centuries. See how many have attained; practically none. Has all the success that ambitious men have known given them happiness? Has all the wealth that untiring industry and other means have enabled people to accumulate given them happiness? Have they found happiness in any place or in any way that was actually permanent? Have they seen anything like the Kingdom of Heaven? They have not, because it is not to be attained in these ways, and still the Kingdom of Heaven is just as natural as breath. Every thing that is true is natural; the only God there is is natural good, always at hand, willing to save, more than willing, always ready; the only thing that needs to happen to a human being is to get ready himself, to render up, to be ready to receive, to let thought explain and define the nature of Deity, and by means of thought to find that he himself is being redeemed—first from superstition.

Sometimes it has been considered a dreadful thing that we should define the nature of God and make some one can really think upon these great questions: What is God? What is Law? Where is Heaven? How can it be attained? We have been called presumptuous for this, and not unfrequently unchristian. Now if it be unchristian to understand God; if it be unchristian to know something of His law, and to rest in the assurance of His power and dominion, then we are unchristian, but not otherwise. We stand today a few people, comparatively speaking, maintaining certain divine ideas which are older than the human race, for they are one with eternity, and yet which are ever new, interesting and practical.

These facts are what we have to consider. Christian Science gives us the facts, and never gives us anything else, and it shows us that the facts are all that any human being needs in order to be delivered from any kind of trouble, and makes no difference what it is, and it shows us furthermore that true Christianity consists in apprehending and making practical the divine facts which characterized both the thoughts and actions of Christ Jesus. It has generally been supposed there was something mysterious about our Redeemer, or that at any rate we were to be redeemed by some mysterious personality. Is this true? Jesus declared that that which was to redeem mankind always had existed and was available to mankind in any age if they would but understand it.

### The Truth Is Available

There has never been anything true that was not available to mankind or would not have been if they had been enough awake to perceive that it was true. Truth has always existed.

What then is the Christ that is to save us, if we are all to be saved through Christ? It is the Christ that was with Jesus, the Christ which enabled him to save others, from what? From something that God has afflicted them with? Materiality, limitation, fears, diseases, sin, death? No, it was to save them from that which God never gave them at all. That which God had given them they did not need to be saved from—that which human ignorance allotted to the human race is what we all need to be saved from, and Christ comes and ever will come in thought through power, through ideas that reveal God, to save us from those things until those things shall be no more, and step by step awakening more in the image of good, we shall find eventually that we are not human but naturally divine, and that is salvation. Now it is to be done right where we are; it is no use to put it off. We cannot afford to postpone anything at all, because there is no time for that. Heaven is not a locality, remote or otherwise, it is something that we ought to enjoy at this instant; and it is true that it is appearing more and more clearly in the demonstrations of Christian Science. Jesus said to his disciples when he sent them forth, if those to whom they went accepted the word which was preached, then well and good; otherwise "Let your peace return unto you and shake the dust of that place from your feet; nevertheless the Kingdom of God has come nigh unto them."

Nevertheless, whatever happens to any human being, the demonstration of Christian Science little by little is bringing the Kingdom of God nigh, because the Kingdom of God is but the Kingdom of Mind, the kingdom of intelligent power, the kingdom of omnipotent love, and that kingdom comes nigh unto those who begin even in some slight degree to take an interest in Christian Science, even though it be but an interest sufficient to read something, or hear something, or to consider whether it be true—still the Kingdom of God comes nigh unto them, and it will never forsake them, because the Kingdom of God, when it once comes nigh never knows how to go away.

Now, Christian Science has come to bring that Kingdom to us all, and to unite us on the basis of the Kingdom of Truth, to give not a theoretical knowledge of a personal Saviour, but one Christ, the one Christ which Jesus manifested, which constituted his Mind and power and all the incentive of his action and all the rule of his life, the same Christ which is infinite Truth revealed in the ideal him of his diseases and to redeem him from his sins so unmistakably that both the healing and the redemption shall appear. One who is ill needs to be healed now.

One who is a sinner needs equally to be redeemed now. What is to heal the one and redeem the other, if it be not a knowledge that from the standpoint of God there is nothing wrong with the universe nor with man, for from that

what God is, but that idea is one with God; it has its origin in God, in infinity; it exists by the power and presence of God, and to the extent to which we entertain it and know it, it is God with us and explains to us the divine Christ. When Truth comes to us more and more through the ideas which reveal it, those ideas have power, natural power; they originate in that which is power; they are sustained by that which is power. Is it such a strange thing then that Isaiah in prophesying the coming of Jesus saw that when that clear discernment of God should appear among men, it would manifest itself as God, it would be "God with us"—Immanuel? If the same ideas which constituted his mind are constituting yours or mine—and they do to some extent—for they are now being born, are they not God with us? Are we to deny God because forsooth in all these ages we have been told things about Him that we only superstitiously believed or pretended to believe? Can we not see that the Kingdom of Heaven is being revealed to men now in Christian Science?

### Christian Science Explains

Nobody has been asked to believe in Christian Science, and nobody ever will be asked to believe it, for Christian Science does not advocate a proselyting process, but explains divine Principle. I should no more think of urging a person to believe in Christian Science than I should think of asking him to believe in the multiplication table. Neither one nor the other is in the realm of belief. We are not giving Christian Science lectures for the purpose of asking people to believe in it; we are giving Christian Science lectures because we want to help mankind, and we want to help mankind because we want to help ourselves, and have realized that the best way to help ourselves is to help others. No human being can be selfish and ever put off mortality. For one to attain immortality, which is the natural heritage that God has provided for all, we shall have to be unselfish. Jesus did not voice a mere religious admonition but a scientific necessity when he gave the rule, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." He also said, "Deny thyself and follow me." Christians generally, but not yet fully, recognize the necessity of self-denial. Christian Science explains it and makes it not only possible but glad. It is generally supposed to mean loss, whereas it means achievement. It means recognition and manifestation of the dominion which God gives to man. In self-denial one is denying of himself. If he were there would be no self-denial. He is finding the truth of being, and in that, peace and power and perfect peace. Jesus expressed the acme of self-denial in the words, "I and my Father are one."

Self-abnegation enables one to do good and to therefore enjoy a joyful occupation. It establishes liberty, which is the freedom to do good, since there is nothing but slavery in doing evil. God alone is infinite. Evil is not only finite but destructive. "The glorious liberty of the children of God" is to be found in this individual power to do good. This kind of power, which is the only real kind, is not limited in its results. It overcomes disease as well as sins, and yet God, who is this power, has seemed so distant and unnatural to us that when he is first told that Christian Science heals disease through the power of God, he is apt to doubt it, and perhaps even to doubt the healing until it is proved to him, and then when the proof of the healing is offered, he is apt to believe that it is brought about in some other way.

God and Power One

It takes a great deal of instruction to convince the average human being that the word "God" does not mean something vaguely and vaguely, but that we can think certain ideas which reveal God. We have seen that here. These ideas reveal power because God and power are one. They are God with us, and therefore power with us. We can think of our bodies, and as a matter of fact we think of them a great deal too much. Nevertheless, as long as we are thinking of them, it ought not to be difficult for us to recognize that the true thought of what God is may affect our bodies, since some kind of thought is doing something to our bodies all the time. We walk because of mind; and talk and think, and wink our eyes, because of mind, and do everything else, and we do absolutely nothing because of matter, for matter cannot think nor talk nor walk by itself when thought is absent.

Because the human body sometimes seems to have sensation it is supposed that there is some kind of an intelligence inside of it giving it sensation, and that material systems investigating only material phenomena and drawing conclusions only from such observations have located mind in the body, and religious systems have followed in the same line and located soul and spirit in the body; yet no kind of investigation has ever revealed an intelligence in the body, or not a mind inside of it but the words, Soul, Intelligence, Spirit, cannot be pluralized. They refer to infinity. They serve to express to us the fuller meaning of the word "God," and when we grasp their service in this respect we see that an infinite Intelligence is enough intelligence for everybody, and that it could not possibly be in anybody, and that the best a human being can do is to acquire the knowledge of which as his intelligence begins to reflect the divine Intelligence, and at the same time reflect the real Soul or Spirit which is God.

Influence of Thought

To further understand the influence of thought on the body, we should remember that it is impossible that there could be a mind in matter, that what is governing the human body is ordinarily speaking, not a mind inside of it but the great mass of human belief which is entirely outside of the body. All the functions of the body are carried on because of that which is not confined in the human body but reflected in the conglomeration of beliefs called the human mind. Thousands of us may entertain the same thought, but if that thought were to originate in one's brain it would be confined there, and only one person could have such a thought, and the other

person would be obliged to have a different one. We can see from this that even human experience shows the utter impossibility of confining the mind or intelligence within the brain or body. Yet so general is the belief that mind has its source in brain cells that when the brain of the human being is injured the mind is apt to be affected unless something greater than human belief or material systems intervene.

The human body never gets ill because of any inherent capacity to do so. To put it exactly as it is, the human body does not know enough to suffer. Deprived of mind it never suffers. In Science and Health and her other works, Mrs. Eddy has most clearly set forth the fact that it is the human or mortal sense of things that suffers. The mortal mind, so-called, is the sufferer, and she has enabled thousands of people through her books to prove that immortal Mind heals. The objection made to this is often to the effect that you cannot have thought without a thinker, and this declaration is based upon the supposition that a person is a thinker by means of a mind which he contains. Christian Science shows that Mind is infinite, cannot be contained, and therefore that a person is not a thinker. The divine Mind is the primary and only thinker. When we learn to think with that Mind which Mrs. Eddy in Science and Health declares to be the only Mind of man, then what we call our mind will be so purified and regenerated as to manifest the omnipotence of good in healing the sick as well as in saving the sinner.

### Elimination of Evil

The fact that God did not and could not take part in any evil thing is a necessity in Christian Science. Whether we are able to account for evil or not, theoretically it is of no consequence. Almost every system of philosophy and religion has striven to do that, and yet evil has gone on increasing. Christian Science offers no theoretical explanation of evil. It declares the obvious fact that anything which is not a conceivable part of God's creation is not a conceivable reality, even though it seems to be real. The explanation that Christian Science gives is an explanation of good which from the standpoint of absolute Principle can be proved. It offers no further explanation of evil than its elimination, and declares that no further explanation is necessary, since the disappearance of evil in any instance shows that there is nothing there to explain. Good, however, goes on becoming more and more real. It explains itself, for it is the divine Mind.

The action of Truth in human consciousness has not been explained by old systems. Christian Science alone offers an explanation, and when this explanation is not found satisfactory it is because the mental nature of pure Science has not been discerned.

Really all science is purely mental. We do not go to schools or colleges to acquire anything more than thoughts or ideas. It is self-evident that we do not go there for the purpose of acquiring matter or material substance, since it is the experience of almost all students that with the acquirement of education there is at least a temporary degree of material substance. At any rate, in view of the experience of all educational institutions which deal wholly with ideas, it ought not to seem strange that Christian Science should lay claim to being purely scientific, since it deals wholly with the purest ideas that can ever be entertained by a human being. Their efficacy in healing disease is only doubted because of a lack of better education on the part of general humanity.

### Mrs. Eddy's Discovery

If a human being uninstructed by Christian Science should hear of a wonderful machine to which he could resort at any time and have it work in his behalf to remove his evil tendencies and any of his diseases, he would be lost in admiration at this extraordinary invention and he would exclaim "What a wonderful scientific discovery!" It goes without saying that no such machine has been discovered or will be, for the simple reason that diseases and sins are too deep seated to be reached by any mechanical means. There was something, however, discovered in the year 1806 by a lone New England woman whose thought was clear enough to perceive facts far more scientific than any which had been revealed through the evidence of the senses, and who was strong enough of purpose to set forth these thoughts in such a way that they could be discerned and practiced, which was of far greater importance to the human race than any other discovery that has ever been made. Christian Science as given to the world by Mary Baker Eddy is not less scientific because it is not mechanical or material, and it has the advantage of healing the diseases considered incurable, a thing which no material or mechanical thing could do.

One who really apprehends anything of Truth knows that it is mental and that being without beginning or end or any kind of measurement, it must be progressive in our experience. The application of it cannot even be formulated, and so far from being mechanical is it, that the perception of today is but the stepping-stone to the greater understanding of tomorrow. The thought which constitutes the healing process of Christian Science is not less scientific because of its progressive nature, on the contrary it is more scientific on that account since it is more spontaneous and original. The divine Mind, as we apprehend it more and more, means to us necessarily the very acme of originality. There is no limit to the possibilities of the enlightenment which the study and practice of Christian Science entails. For this reason no formulas are possible in the mental processes of Christian Science healing.

All essentially religious experiences belong to Christian Science. Though we have no material rites, we have a baptism which is thus spoken of in Science and Health, page 241: "The baptism of Spirit, washing the body of all the impurities of flesh, signifies that the pure in heart see God and are approaching spiritual life and its demonstration," and although we have no material rite of communion, yet communion is an essential and continuous experience of a Christian Scientist, for in its true meaning it is the recognition of the unity of God and man, and at the same time,

some present and constantly increasing proof of that unity. Christian Science teaches upon no other basis than this. It does not consist of the transmission of thoughts. No Christian Science practitioner would think of enlisting his human will. Christian Science teaches that there is one Mind, and that the theory that thoughts can be sent from one person to another is consequently false. The phenomena of the divine Mind are divine thoughts.

### Omnipotence of Divine Mind

The most that the Christian Science practitioner does for a patient is to recognize the omnipotence and omnipotence of the divine Mind, and the availability of that Mind in the thoughts which constitute a Christian Science prayer or treatment. While Christian Science healing is mental healing, it would not be worth while if it were what is ordinarily associated with that term. It is the true mentality which Jesus taught and practiced. It is the Christ healing. To suppose that Christian Science is anything else is absurd to any one who has had proofs of this Science, for he knows that nothing but Omnipotence would be equal to the task of healing the thousands of cases which have been healed in Christian Science.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science brought to light that which was promised when Jesus said "He will send you the Comforter, even the spirit of truth, to abide with you forever." It is this knowledge of the omnipotent Saviour or Christ Truth which constitutes both the Science and the Christianity of Christian Science. If Mrs. Eddy had stopped at the discovery of Christian Science, hundreds of thousands of people could not say, as they now do say, that they are grateful for Christian Science. The wonderful thing that she did for mankind was to discern the method of Christian Science, by means of which any person can begin the transforming process which St. Paul speaks of, and by means of which one demonstrates in some degree the true relationship of God and man, by recognizing its present reality and availing himself of its law.

We are apt to think of revelation as something imposed upon man by God, but a more consistent understanding of the word shows that its meaning is best apprehended when one understands its naturalness. That Mary Baker Eddy was inspired when she discovered and set forth the truth of Christian Science

## TRUTH MENTAL, PROGRESSIVE IN EXPERIENCE

Revealed to Mrs. Eddy. Discoverer and Founder of Far-reaching Religious and Scientific Movement

### AVAILABILITY OF MIND

cannot be doubted, and yet that inspiration, that revelation, required first receptivity.

It was this readiness, this ceaseless responsiveness to divine Mind which characterized her whole career and made her the leader of the most far-reaching religious and scientific movement that the world has known. It was this same responsiveness which has made of Christianity a science resulting in such untold benefits to mankind that thousands of people spontaneously reverence and love the name of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy.

This state of receptivity has been wonderfully exemplified in all of those instances where spiritual mindedness characterized man. In Christ Jesus, it was his very nature. In the endeavor to explain the birth of the Christ idea, St. John in revelation says: "Behold, I stand at the door, and knock; if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me." It takes off the limits of human belief and the tendency to outline the infinite blessings of the infinite Mind. It shows us that we cannot see either God or His creation in such a limited way as the material senses require, and that Solomon, in praying for wisdom rather than for special things, did the very thing which afterwards was shown forth in all prosperity and success. Jesus gave the final rule when he said: "But rather seek ye the kingdom of God; and all these things shall be added unto you."

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## TRIP INTO MOHAWK LAND DESCRIBED

Extracts From Journal Ascribed to Arendt Van Curler Quoted in Series on Early American Literature

THE book called "A Journey into the Mohawk Country," attributed for a number of years to the pen of Arendt Van Curler and now held in doubt as to its authorship, was quite evidently written by a New Netherlander in the employ of the West India Company, one who had a considerable knowledge of the Indian language and character, and one whose courage, far-sightedness and wholesome humor were closely akin to the same traits in its first supposed writer. There are other characteristics of the chronicle that narrow the possibility of any authorship save that of Van Curler to an almost vanishing point, and the question remains a most interesting one which further research may at any time solve.

In the meantime the excellence of the work is unquestioned and it is further important as the earliest known description of the Iroquois written directly upon observation. Very little is known of either Jeronimus de la Croix or Willem Thomassen beyond what is recorded here.

The excerpts from the journal composing the present paper are taken from a translation of the original manuscript revised by Mr. Jameson, and are used unselectively.

Praise the Lord above all — Fort Orange, 1634.

Dec. 11. Journal kept of the principal events that happened during the journey to the Maquas and Sinnekens Indians (the Mohawks and Senecas or Oneidas). First the reasons why we went on this journey were these: that the Maquas and Sinnekens very often came to our factor, Marten Gerritsen, and me stating that there were French Indians in their land and that they had made a truce with them so that they namely the Maquas wished to trade for their skins because the Maquas Indians wanted to receive just as much for their skins as the French Indians did. So I proposed to Mr. Marten Gerritsen to go and see if it was true so soon to run counter to their High Mightinesses, and besides trade was doing very badly; therefore, I went as above with Jeronimus de la Croix and Willem Thomassen. May the Lord bless my voyage! We went between 9 and 10 o'clock with five Maquas Indians mostly northwest above eight leagues and arrived half past 12 in the evening at a hunter's cabin, where we slept for the night. The Indians here gave us venison to eat.

## Dogs Eat Provender

Dec. 12. At three hours before daylight we proceeded again, and the savages that went with us would have left us there if I had not noticed it; and when we thought of taking our meal we perceived that their dogs had eaten our bread and cheese. So we had then only dry bread and had to travel on that; and after going for an hour we came to the branch (the Mohawk) that runs into our river and past the Maquas villages. Jeronimus crossed first with one savage in a canoe made of the bark of trees, because there was only room for two; after that Willem and I went over; and it was so dark that we could not see each other if we did not come close together. When all of us had crossed we went another league and a half and came to a hunter's cabin, which we entered to eat some venison, and hastened farther and after another half-league we saw some Indians approaching; and as soon as they saw us they ran off and threw their sacks and bags away and fled down a valley behind the underwood. We looked at their goods and bags and took therefrom a small loaf of bread. It was baked with beans, and we ate it.

December 22. When the sun rose we waded together through the stream; and after going half a league we came to a village named Cawgoe. There stood 14 houses, and a bear to fatten. We went in. A man approached us who shouted "Welcome, Welcome, you must stop here for the night," but we wanted to go on the march and went forward. I tried to buy the bear but they would not let it go. Along these roads we saw many trees much like the ash with a very thick bark. This village likewise stood upon a very high hill and after going for another league we came into the fourth castle (village) by land whereon we saw only a few trees. The name is Te notaw. There are 55 houses some 100 others more or fewer pieces long. The kill we spoke about before runs past here. On the other side of the kill there are also houses; but we did not go in, because they were most of them filled with corn and the houses in the castle are filled with corn and beans. After a while one of the savages came to us and invited us to go with him to his house, and we entered. This castle had been surrounded by three rows of palisades, but now there were none save six or seven pieces, so thick that it was quite a wonder that savages should be able to do that. They crowded each other in the fire to see us.

## Bread Is Bought

Dec. 23. This day we were invited to buy bread meat, and we also got half a bushel of beans and a quantity of dried strawberries, and we bought some bread that we wanted to take on our march. Some of the loaves were baked with nuts and cherries and dried blueberries and the grains of the sunflower.

Dec. 30. Without anything to eat we went to the Sinnekens' castle and after marching a while the savages showed me the branch of the river that passes by Ft. Orange and past the land of the Maquas. A woman came to meet us bringing us baked pumpkins to eat. When at last we arrived at the chief's house I saw there a good many people that I knew, and we were requested to sit down in the chief's place where he

Samples of a diary account of a trip into the Indian country by representatives of the Dutch West India Company are given in this paper. The authorship of the journal is not finally determined, and it is on style evidence principally that Van Curler's hand is believed to have penned the record. This article constitutes a continuation relating to the New Netherland group of writers in the series on early American literature.

was accustomed to sit, because at the time he was not at home. They at once gave us to eat and they made a good fire. This castle likewise is situated on a very high hill and was surrounded by two rows of palisades. It was 767 paces in circumference. There were 66 houses but much better, higher and more finished than all the others we saw. A good many houses had wooden fronts that are painted with all sorts of beasts. There they sleep mostly on elevated boards. In the afternoon one of the council came to me, asking the reason of our coming into his land, and what we brought him for a present. I told him that we did not bring any present but that we only paid him a visit. He told us that we were not worth anything because we did not bring him a present. Then he told us how the Frenchmen had come thither to trade with six men and had given them good gifts because they had been trading in this river with six men in the month of August of this year. We saw very good axes to cut the underwood, and French shirts and coats and razors; and this member of the council said we were scoundrels and were not worth anything, because we had not paid enough for their beaver skins. They told us that the Frenchmen gave six hands of seaweed for one beaver, and all sorts of things more. The savages were pressing closely upon us, so that there was hardly room to sit.

## Clothing Repaired

January 10. Jeronimus burned the greater part of his pantaloons that dropped in the fire during the night and

the chief's mother gave him cloth to repair it, and Willem Thomassen repaired it.

January 1. At 10 o'clock in the morning the savages came to me and invited me to come to the house where the Onondagans sat in council. "They will give you presents," and I went there with Jeronimus; and sat alongside of them, near an old man of the name of Canastogera. . . and he said: "Friends I have come here to see you and to talk to you," wherefore we thanked him, and after they had sat in council for a long time an interpreter came to me and gave me five pieces of beaver skin because I had come to their council.

I took the beaver skins and thanked them, and they shouted three times "Netho!" And after that another five beaver skins that they had laid upon my feet and they gave them to me because I had come into their council house. We should have been given a good many skins as presents if we had come into his land; and they earnestly requested me to visit their land in the summer, and after that, gave me another four beaver skins, and asked at the same time to be better paid for their skins. They would bring us a great quantity if we did; and if I came back in the summer to their land we should have three or four savages along with us to look all around that lake and show us where the Frenchmen came trading in their shallops. And when we had gathered up 14 beavers they again shouted as hard as they could, "Zineu netho!" And we . . . gave the chief two pairs of knives, some awls, and needles; and then we were informed we might take our departure.

We had at the time five pieces of salmon and two pieces of bear bacon that we were to take on the march, and here they gave a good many loaves and even flour to take with us. Jan. 21. We proceeded early in the morning and after a long march we took a wrong path that was the most walked upon; but as the savages knew the paths better than we did they returned with us, and after 11 leagues marching we arrived, the Lord be praised and thanked, at Fort Orange, January 21, anno 1635.

## LEADING BANKER AND MERCHANT

New Orleans



MAX BARNETT

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Max Barnett is a leader among the younger business men of New Orleans. He has been in the furniture and house furnishing business at various locations in New Orleans for the past 10 years, each time outgrowing his quarters. Recently he organized the firm of Barnett Schaeffer, Connors, Inc., with a capital stock of \$200,000 consolidating his own store with another furnishing company and the most enterprising chinaware store of New Orleans. The three stores will occupy a five story building erected for their purposes at 537-547 Baronne street.

Mr. Barnett is a native of New Orleans and was educated in the public schools. His father was Joseph R. Barnett, a local furniture merchant, and Max got his early business training in his father's establishment. After finishing his education in the local public schools he went to Chicago to obtain a broader experience in the furnishings and furniture business. He remained there two years, then returned to New Orleans to open his own store. He began in a small way on the instalment plan and by original and effective advertising outgrew his quarters in a few years. His first large store was opened in Baronne street almost opposite his present location, four years ago. Last spring he moved his business to larger quarters and his contemplated extension will take place next spring. Mr. Barnett takes an active part in civic improvements and is active in charities.

C. P. R. TO USE SMOKELESS COAL. TORONTO, Ont.—"Smokeless" coal is to be used by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on shifting engines in the company's yards at North Toronto and along the lakefront as an outcome of the civic property department's campaign.



CRAWFORD H. ELLIS

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Crawford Hatcher Ellis, vice-president and member of the executive committee of the Whitney Central National Bank, is one of the busiest of New Orleans' busy men. He is the president and organizer of the Pan-American Life Insurance Company; manager and director of the United Fruit Company; director and treasurer of the American Paint Works; director and member of the executive committee of the Whitney Central Trust and Savings Bank; director in the New Orleans Real Estate and Securities Co.; director in the New Orleans & Pacific Railway Company and director and twice president of the New Orleans board of trade.

Mr. Ellis is a native of Selma, Ala., a son of Thomas J. and Elizabeth Hatcher Ellis. Receiving his earlier education at Selma, he was graduated with honors at the Kentucky University in Lexington. At 19 years he went to Nicaragua, to engage in the fruit business, associating himself with Orr & Laubner, banana company, operating banana steamers between Mobile and Bluefields, N. C. In 1897 he became manager of the company at Mobile. In 1898 he became accountant for the Bluefields Steamship Company and in 1899 at 27, he was made manager for the United Fruit Company recently organized with headquarters at New Orleans.

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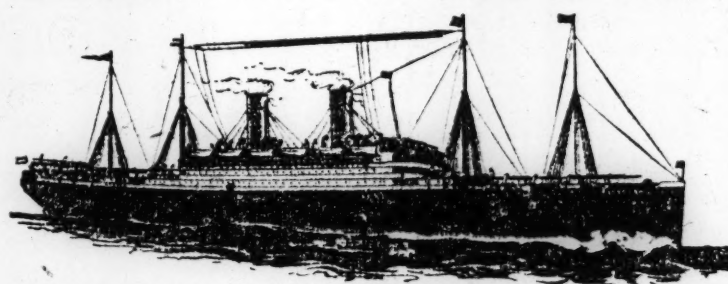
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FRENCH SEEDLINGS RECEIVED  
SAUCREMENTO, Cal.—Commissioner Bloomer, county horticulturist, has just finished inspecting 85,000 seedling pear and plum trees that were shipped from Angers, France, to local people. The pears will be grafted to Bartlett stock and the plums to plum and almond stock in Sacramento county. Mr. Bloomer says the Natomas Consolidated has 20,000 almond trees in cold storage.

STEAMER TO BE LAUNCHED  
WINNIPEG, Man. C. W. Holton, general passenger agent of the Northern Navigation Company, is making arrangements with the Grand Trunk Pacific for the summer tourist traffic, also for the new service this summer from Winnipeg to Ft. William. He said that the new steamer will be launched May 24. This vessel is built to carry 600 passengers.

NEW RAILROAD FOR MAINE  
PORTLAND, Me.—Work has begun on the roadbed of the Portland-Lewiston Interurban railroad, and a crew of about 50 men is engaged at Morrilton, near Gray, where 60,000 yards of gravel are to be taken out and laid down on the roadbed. Within the next two weeks, full crews will be put on.

PUBLIC WHARF IS PLANNED  
FLORENCE, Ore.—An ordinance for city bonds for \$7000 for building and maintaining a public wharf is being prepared. The proposed wharf would be 420 feet in length and extend from Madison to Jefferson streets. By the terms of the ordinance the city is to keep the wharf in repair and the channel dredged out.

OHIO GAS PLANT IS SOLD  
PAULDING, O.—The Paulding Gas Light & Fuel Company has changed ownership, the new proprietors being T. S. Atkinson and others of Van Wert. The plant is to be entirely overhauled and a new process of gas manufacture is to be established.

OHIO ELECTRIC COMPANY TO BUILD  
TOLEDO, O.—Growth of the business of the Ohio Electric Car Company makes necessary the expansion of its manufacturing facilities, and Mills, Rhines, Bellman & Nordhoff have prepared plans for two additional buildings, one 60x240 feet and two stories and the other 60x100 feet and three stories.

BRIDGE IS TO BE MOVED  
WICHITA, Kan.—One of the oldest bridges in Sedgewick county, a 17-foot suspension arch bridge, built in Louisville, Ky., in 1868, is to be moved five miles. The county commissioners have let the contract to the Kansas Construction Company for \$1160.

REGULATING FISHING CLUBS  
QUEBEC, Que.—The Hon. C. Devlin, minister of colonization, has ordered his department to cancel all deeds of location on lakes and rivers to the fishing clubs which are indebted to the government.

ARMORY SITE SELECTED  
OTTAWA, Ont.—Arrangements have been made by the government for the purpose of a site for a drill hall on commercial drive, Grandview. The cost will be approximately \$200,000.

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World's largest ship, will make her first trip from Hamburg, June 11, arriving at New York June 19.  
SAILING FROM NEW YORK  
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Saturday, July 13, 10 A. M.  
Saturday, Aug. 9, 12 Noon  
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Furnishing passengers to arrive in LONDON and PARIS on sixth and in HAMBURG on seventh day. Books now open for season.  
LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG  
Departure: May 28, 1 P. M.  
Kaiser's Aug. 29, 1 P. M.  
President Grant, June 5, 9 A. M.  
Cleveland, June 10, 10 A. M.  
Victoria Louise, June 19, 10 A. M.  
Pres. Lincoln, June 14, 7 P. M.  
Pennsylvania, June 17, 10 A. M.  
America, June 19, 10 A. M.  
Imperator, June 26, 11 A. M.  
Patricia, June 28, 12 noon  
\$21 cabin only. Will call at Boulogne. New 1st cabin only.  
Sail from new pier, foot of 33d Street, South Brooklyn.

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GIBRALTAR, NAPLES AND GENOA  
All steamers of this service leave from NEW YORK, 33d St., South Brooklyn, Take 33d Street Ferry.  
S. S. Moltke (12,500 Tons)  
June 8, 8:30 A. M.  
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July 1, 3 P. M.  
S. S. Moltke, July 10, 3 P. M.  
S. S. Hamburg, August 9, 10 A. M.

From BOSTON to  
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Cincinnati, June 24  
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These steamers offer exceptional accommodations in both first and second cabin.

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SAILS TUESDAY, MAY 27, 10 A. M.  
KRONPRINZ WILHELM  
SAILS TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 10 A. M.  
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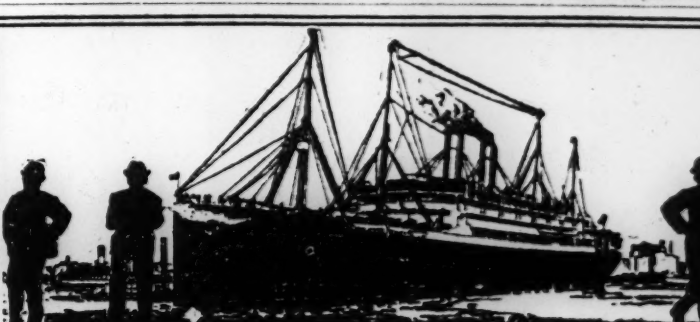
Express Sailings  
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, June 10  
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, June 17  
Kaiser Wilhelm II., June 24  
Grosser Kurfurst, May 29  
Friedrich der Grosse, June 5  
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## WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

## NOT ENTIRELY PLEASED

"All I want," said the artist, "is to convey my message to the world."  
"Well," replied the man who refuses to be impressed, "that cubist picture of yours may be a message, but if it is, it surely looks like bad news."—Spokane Chronicle.

## AND YET IT'S HONORED

The early peas have power to please. But no one plays a tune. Puts praise on tap or cares a rap. About the early prune.  
—Pittsburgh Post.

## LET OTHERS KNOW

"Did the girls get a hint of our secret?"  
"Yes—with telling effect."—Baltimore American.

## BRILLIANT PROSPECTS

"That's a wonderfully smart child of yours."  
"Well," replied Mr. Bliggins, modestly, "I don't know whether he is so very smart now. But if he ever finds out the answers to all the questions he asks he will be a world-beater."—Washington Star.

## COSTLY EXPERIMENT

"That actor yonder is looking for a play."  
"Well, well."  
"And the playwright with him is looking for a star. I brought them together."  
"Distinguished company."  
"That's what I thought until I mixed in. I had to pay for the lunch."—Pittsburgh Post.

## ENIGMATIC

"There is one big national enterprise which is very paradoxical."  
"What is that?"  
"Trying to land waterways."—Detroit News.

## THE WINNING MOOD

Oh, patience often makes a hit. But things more often grow. For those who get a little bit impatient with a hoe.  
—Washington Star.

## EXTINGUISHED

Nell He had the audacity to say he was the light of my life, so I turned him down.  
Belle—I suppose he felt put out about it.—Philadelphia Record.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT

**Currency Reform**  
NEW YORK PRESS—Strong opposition is developing in Congress to currency legislation. The argument of the protesting members of the majority is that there is no rush about it now.

With no signs that there is any hurry about it anywhere ahead of the new government. Any old currency will do when industrial activity is running down, when business is asleep and when money lies idle in the bank vaults for lack of an inviting chance to work. A booming trade, mills and factories working full time and overtime, wage earners making extra pay, all business galloping are the conditions that call for an ample circulating medium and the best currency system that can be devised. The Democratic government is putting out so many hedges, in one form or other, against the results of the new tariff that public suspicion grows darker and darker that it doesn't expect the American people to draw grand prizes out of that political lottery. But whether the revised tariff is going to hurt the country or help it, whether the new government is going to be a blessing or a blight, currency reform ought to be worked out now against the time and the circumstances when, whether under this administration or some other, it may be urgently needed.

**COUNCIL BLUFFS NONPAREIL**—Congressman Young of Michigan refuses to hold his seat as a member of the House at Washington. A count of the votes in his district reveals the fact that his Progressive opponent was deprived of 480 votes through a technical error. It was clear that the voters intended Young's opponent to have these votes. The canvassing board, however, gave the certificate of election to Young, but he now refuses longer to keep the place. There is a real man. This is a democratic government. Majorities

rule. Technicalities should have no place in our elections beyond insuring a free ballot and a fair count. When used to defeat majorities they are out of place and are exalted beyond their importance. Young is right. And he will not suffer loss of any material thing by his manly action. On the contrary, he will gain, as every man does who dares to do right.

**TOLEDO BLADE**—You can walk through streets of Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico, and with arms extended come very near to touching the walls on both sides. The width of these streets was fixed by the character of the transportation, which for two centuries and more was confined to horse back and narrow carts. The influence of agencies of transportation may be observed in every city. The horse broke the habit of cuddling and nestling around a common center. The trolley cars caused a much wider extension, until outlying villages, the communities around industrial plants, the homes of people who had made compromise between city and country, and finally the farm houses, were brought within corporate limits and joined all together in continuous houses, business buildings and factories. As transportation

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Newest and Best Hotel on Pacific Coast. Built of Concrete and Steel. Tariff \$1.50 per day and up. Combines all modern attractions.  
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One of the most beautiful hotels in Southern California. Every luxury and comfort, beautifully furnished throughout. Close to all amusements, public buildings and places of most interest. European plan.  
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Absolutely fireproof. Short block from Broadway. Nearest hotel to Pennsylvania R. R. Station and convenient to Grand Central Terminal. Center of everything.

350 ROOMS 200 BATHS  
A Room with a Bath for a Dollar and a Half  
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Other Rooms with Bath, \$1 and \$2.50  
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Finest in Town (a la carte)

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A family hotel of the highest class in the heart of the shopping district. American plan, \$2.00 and upward.

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Beautifully situated amongst pines and maples; for rest and recreation; 5c from Market Street Ferry.

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French Protestant family takes pensionnaires; historic chateau, 12-acre park. Ask for views. French lessons given if desired.  
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Light meals provided at any hour from 10 a. m. to 7 p. m.  
American Tourists Specially Cared For  
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**How Cities Spread**

of these streets was fixed by the character of the transportation, which for two centuries and more was confined to horse back and narrow carts. The influence of agencies of transportation may be observed in every city. The horse broke the habit of cuddling and nestling around a common center. The trolley cars caused a much wider extension, until outlying villages, the communities around industrial plants, the homes of people who had made compromise between city and country, and finally the farm houses, were brought within corporate limits and joined all together in continuous houses, business buildings and factories. As transportation

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

The new \$2,000,000 Hotel situated in the heart of the Dominion Capital. Accommodation, 360 rooms. Furnished with exquisite taste and comfort. The latest in hotel construction. Rates \$2.00 upwards. European Plan.

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Rooms, Single or Double with Private Bath. Telephone in every room.  
ROOKS WITH PRIVATE BATHS \$1.50 UP  
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WHERE EAST MEETS WEST ON THE GOLDEN SEA OF COMMERCE  
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"Take any taxi to hotel at our expense"

JAMES W. FLANNERY, Manager

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The Historic Court  
A legacy of the past  
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The Crown of San Francisco  
Commanding the most MAJESTIC SCENERY IN THE WORLD  
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Situated in the woods overlooking the sea. Special prices for June and September. Booklets.  
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Opposite the British Museum  
GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON

This large and well-appointed Hotel has passenger lift, electric light throughout, spacious dining, drawing, writing and reading rooms. Fireproof floors.

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Breakfast, Single, from \$1.36 to \$2.

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CAFE OF MERIT

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Same Management Navarre Cafe. H. C. Demeter

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ADVERTISEMENTS REACH A LARGE NUMBER OF TRAVELERS.

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**The Blackstone Chicago**

**The House of Harmony**

**The Most Talked of**  
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Hotel  
IN THE UNITED STATES

**RATES**

Single rooms with lavatory	\$2.50
Single rooms with bath	\$3.00 \$3.50 and \$4.00
Large double rooms with bath	\$5.00 to \$8.00
Parlor, reception hall, bedroom and bath	\$10.00 to \$25.00

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Monitor Readers will receive every attention

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WITH BATH \$1.50 to \$2.50 PER DAY  
GOOD CAFE AT MODERATE PRICES

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MOST CENTRALLY LOCATED AND EQUIPPED FOR TOURISTS AND COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS

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Conveniently located in Shopping District  
CAFE OF PARTICULAR EXCELLENCE  
Especially desirable for Ladies Traveling Alone  
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Seventy-Five Miles from Denver

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In the proposed ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

No Liquor No Hunters

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Centrally located. \$1.00 and up. European plan. Rates to permanent guests. HENRY KOEHLDT, Prop.

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**The St. James Cafe**  
241-243 HUNTINGTON AVE.  
Near Massachusetts Avenue  
FRENCH AND AMERICAN CUISINE  
A BACK BAY CAFE  
MODERATE PRICES HOMELIKE  
Huyler's Chocolates and Bon Bons  
Music Evenings and Sunday Afternoons  
First-Class Orchestra

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The Premier Hotel  
Opened in 1910.  
Cost \$1,500,000.  
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**HOTEL STANDER**  
formerly the Butler Annex, Fourth Avenue and Marion Street.  
Centrally located, two blocks from theaters, churches and shopping district. All outside rooms and modern conveniences. European plan, \$1.00 per day up. American plan, \$2.50 per day up. CHAS. A. CUSHING, Mgr.

**HOTEL STANDER**  
formerly the Butler Annex, Fourth Avenue and Marion Street.  
Centrally located, two blocks from theaters, churches and shopping district. All outside rooms and modern conveniences. European plan, \$1.00 per day up. American plan, \$2.50 per day up. CHAS. A. CUSHING, Mgr.



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Houston's Three Million Dollar Hotel, Nearing Completion

CONDUCTED ON EUROPEAN PLAN  
RATES \$1.50 UP

The last word in hotel construction and equipment. Eighteen fireproof floors of solid comfort, containing 525 rooms with bath, single and en suite. Finished throughout in marble, solid mahogany and walnut. Furniture solid mahogany, made from special design.

One floor devoted exclusively to banquet hall, ball-room and private dining rooms, connecting with 310 feet of loggia promenade running the entire length of the hotel on two sides.

Houston, the mecca for motorists on account of more than 400 miles of perfect shell roads. A tourist's delight, 52 weeks a year.

THE RICE under personal management of HOMER D. MATTHEWS.

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NEW YORK'S IDEAL SUBURBAN HOTEL  
OVERLOOKING LONG ISLAND SOUND

Careful and Correct Management Amid Refined and Harmonious Surroundings  
A Modern and High-Class Establishment in Every Sense  
OPEN MAY 29TH UNTIL OCTOBER

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Also  
The St. Charles, New Orleans, La.  
"FINEST ALL YEAR HOTEL IN THE SOUTH"

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SUPERB WATER VIEWS, UNSURPASSED BATHING.  
SAFE SAILING, ROWING AND FISHING  
Music by Soloists of Boston Symphony Orchestra

Season of 1913 begins Friday, June 20

Bookings and all requests for information should be made at the Executive Offices,  
673 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. Telephone Back Bay 3676  
E. R. GRABOW COMPANY, Owners and Managers

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Contentment and Satisfaction Are Assured at

## THE ST. ANTHONY HOTEL

F. M. SWEARINGEN  
President and Manager  
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New, spacious, beautifully furnished, combining in its complete equipment the quiet comfort of a home with the attraction of a luxurious hotel. Where special attention is given to detail in every line of service. Central and quiet location, facing park. The Military of Fort Sam Houston, the most conspicuous Army Post in America, adds greatly to the social life of the St. Anthony, which is recognized as the Hotel Par Excellence of the great state of Texas.

Autoists are assured of magnificent hookbed and oil covered roads  
EUROPEAN PLAN, 450 ROOMS, 400 with bath, ALL with toilet and lavatory

**THE VICTORIA**

A comfortable hotel with an atmosphere of refinement in the very heart of Boston's Back Bay District. Near Library, Museums, Churches, Places of Interest. Boston, Mass.

European Plan.  
Rooms and Suites with bath.  
Write for Booklet and Rates  
THOS. O. PAIGE  
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OAK BLUFFS, MASSACHUSETTS  
ISLAND MARTHA'S VINEYARD  
OPENS JUNE 28

New PRIVATE PIER in front of Hotel  
Near Golf Links in excellent condition  
Forty miles auto drives along sea shore  
Warm sea bathing—about 72° F.  
Atmosphere of cordiality throughout Hotel  
Cuisine the best—variety of sea food  
HERBERT E. CHASE, Manager

"The Ideal Resort Hotel"

## Hotel Preston

AND COTTAGES  
BEACH BLUFF, MASS.

Open June 20th  
J. A. SHERBARD, Prop.  
Also Proprietor Godfrey Farm Hotel, White Plains, N. Y.

The Preston is right on the ocean; has accommodation for 300 guests and caters to a discriminating patronage who demand the best in cuisine, service and modern methods of hotel operation. No inside rooms, the spacious dining room is provided with tables seating two, four or more.

Music by an orchestra composed of Boston Symphony Soloists.  
Illustrated booklet on request.

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

**ARLINGTON**  
Mrs. Winthrop Pattee, Mrs. J. A. Ferguson, Mrs. Herbert Allen, Miss Genevieve Gares, Miss M. Edith Philpott, Miss Lida Chick, Miss Frances Ahern, Miss Helen Hill, Miss Helen Kennedy, Miss Charlotte Kennedy, Miss Hazel Gray, W. H. Gleason, Howard L. Bennett, George W. Brooks, Hobart Cousins, William Cook, Ward Chick, W. L. Baker, E. H. Sargent, Webster W. Wyman, O. J. King, Forest Young, W. R. Anclerton and Foster C. Doane will represent the "hours" in the prelude of the Arlington pageant, to be given on the shore of Upper Mystic lake, Friday and Saturday afternoons June 6 and 7. The children of the "hours" will be Misses Constance Dodge, Dorothy Crosby, Helen Foster, Eleanor Hyde, Helen Stokes, Linda Woodworth, Virginia Wellington, Margery Dick, Margery Pitcher, Miriam Hendrick, Evelyn Swan, Dolores Osborne, Marion Davis, Caroline Bennett, Helen Snow and Dorothy Johnson.

**READING**  
Men will exemplify the work of the Eastern Star at the meeting of Priscilla chapter, this evening. A large suite of past patrons and other officials from chapters throughout the district, headed by Guy A. Ham, grand patron, will conduct the work.

**CHELSEA**  
President William H. Farnham and several prominent members of the Republican City Club will attend the dinner under the auspices of the Lincoln Club at the American house, Boston, this evening.

**WAKEFIELD**  
Under the direction of Miss Mary Blake, girls' gymnasium classes will give an exhibition tonight, with special features in the form of club swinging by Miss Velma Cobb and folk dances by Miss Dorothy Wilkins and Miss Emily Blake.

**MAYNARD**  
The annual reception of the junior class to the members of the graduating class at the Maynard high school is to be held in Cooperative hall Friday evening, June 6.

**CONCORD**  
Following the supper to be served this evening under the direction of Mrs. F. C. Rockwood, past noble grand, the members of Willow Rebekah lodge of Odd Fellows will confer the Rebekah degree upon several candidates.

**HOLBROOK**  
The Mission Circle of the Brookville Baptist church holds a meeting at the home of Mrs. Samuel Hancock on Enterprise street, this afternoon. Mrs. B. A. Bailey of Whitman will be the speaker.

**LEXINGTON**  
The store formerly occupied by the Lexington Hardware Company on Massachusetts avenue, with an entrance on Waltham street, is now being remodeled for the Lexington post office, which is to be removed to its new quarters in June.

**RANDOLPH**  
Trustees of the Turner free library have elected: President, John V. Beal; vice-president, Henry A. Belcher; treasurer, N. Irving Tolman; secretary, William H. Leavitt.

**MELROSE**  
Wyoming lodge, N. E. O. P., will tonight entertain Deputy Charles W. Murray and suite of Cambridge.

**REVERE**  
Undine chapter, O. E. S., will celebrate its fourth anniversary this evening.

**ARLINGTON HEIGHTS**  
Under direction of Mr. Newsom, director, the choir of the Park avenue Congregational church will give a concert in the church this evening, to start an organ fund for the church.

**ROCKLAND**  
Hartsuff post, 74, G. A. R., Hartsuff W. R. C. and Hartsuff camp, S. V., will attend services at the Congregational church Sunday morning. The Rev. John C. Prince will preach.

**The Adolphus**  
DALLAS, TEXAS

A Monument to Modern Hotel Construction and Equipment.  
Designed for Comfort and Service.  
EUROPEAN PLAN: FROM \$2.00 A DAY UP  
ALVAH WILSON, Manager

**THE GUNTER**  
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Absolutely fireproof, new and modern, beautifully furnished, excellent cuisine, perfect service.  
SAN ANTONIO HOTEL CO., Owners. PERCY TYRELL, Manager.

**The New Monteleone**  
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MODERN, ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. Located in center of most interesting part of the city. European plan. Rates \$2.00 up per day. Special rates for a prolonged stay. Send for booklet.  
JAMES D. KENNEY, Manager.

**HOUSTON, TEXAS**  
**HOTEL BENDER**  
—285 ROOMS—EUROPEAN PLAN—FIRE-PROOF—  
A REALLY COMFORTABLE NEW HOTEL.  
ABSOLUTELY MODERN IN EVERY DETAIL  
B. S. SWEARINGEN, MANAGING DIRECTOR

**The Hamilton**  
11th and K Streets, N. W.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A select family and transient hotel, most conveniently located, all modern improvements and homelike. Table exceptionally good. American plan. Rates \$2.50 up per day. Special rates for a prolonged stay. Send for booklet.  
IRVING O. BALL, Prop.

**NEW ENGLAND**  
**Hotel Oxford**  
COTUIT BY THE SEA, MASS.

Coastal hotel to Back Bay Stations of N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. Near Public Library, Trinity Church, New Opera House.  
European Plan. Cafe. Private Dining Rooms. A comfortable hotel with large rooms and a first-class cuisine at moderate prices.  
O. A. WOOLLEY, Manager.

**MERRILL HALL**  
East Gloucester, Mass.

OPEN MAY 31—Refined surroundings, affording every comfort. Large, cool rooms. Excellent cuisine. Special June rates. Booklet.  
RUELL & CROSBY.

**FOR A WEEK END**  
**The Rockingham Hotel**  
In Historic  
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Offers Distinctive Attractions  
Write or phone for special week end rates, and also weekly rates.

**WHITE MOUNTAINS**  
**Russell Cottages**  
KEARSARGE, N. H.

OPEN MAY 15. NEAR MT. KEARSARGE.  
Stream head. Fine walks and drives. Good liveries. Golf, tennis, bowling, etc. Write for rates and booklet.  
GEO. W. RUSSELL, Prop.

**BOSTON**  
**HOTEL VENDOME**  
Commonwealth Avenue

Distinguished for its elegant appointments and location. Attractive for its modern and transient guests, and most convenient for automobile parties.  
C. E. GREENLEAF & CO.

**ARE YOU GOING TO BOSTON?**  
Ladies going to Boston without male escort find the

## Franklin Square House

a delightful place to stop. A home hotel in the heart of Boston for young women, with a transient department. Safe, comfortable, convenient of access; reasonable. For particulars and prices address  
MISS CATHERINE C. SWANSON, Supt.,  
11 East Newton St., Boston

**SOO-NIPI PARK LODGE**  
AND COTTAGES  
LAKE SUNAPEE NEW HAMPSHIRE

In the midst of Pines, Spruces and Balsams. Superb Lake Fishing and Boating. Steam Heat and Open Fireplaces. Golf and other Outdoor and Indoor Sports. Illustrated Booklet and information concerning rates, etc., sent on application to LEON M. WHITE, Manager, 1122 Broadway, New York, or Hotel and Travel Dept., The Monitor.

**MONITOR READERS WILL FIND**  
**The Dillon Court Hotel**  
HARTFORD, CONN.

A delightful place to stop. Light Sample Rooms Without Charge  
EUROPEAN PLAN. DONALD MACDONALD, Manager.

**COPLEY PLAZA HOTEL**  
BOSTON

One block from Back Bay Station; convenient to shopping, theater, and residential districts.

Boston's newest hotel. Under same management as Hotel Plaza, New York

Prices for rooms and restaurant most reasonable considering excellence of appointments and service

Single Rooms with Bath, \$3.50 to \$5.00.  
Double Rooms with Bath (two persons), \$5.00 to \$8.00.  
Special prices quoted for prolonged stay

FRED STERRY, J. C. LAVIN,  
Managing Director

**Hotel Nottingham**  
COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON

European Plan. Rooms \$1.50 Up.  
FRANCIS HOWE, Prop.

**Hotel Pines**  
COTUIT-BY-SEA, MASS.

Best of Bathing and Boating.  
Open June 15. Booklets. N. C. MORSE.

**DUXBURY, MASS.**  
**Powder Point Hall**  
AND COTTAGES

OPENS JUNE 28. An Ideal Family Resort. Warm sea bathing, boating, golf, tennis, shade trees, fine roads. Booklet. Address C. M. READE, room 519, 55 State St., Boston.

**PROSPECT HOUSE**  
NORTH SUTTON, N. H.

Under new management. On the shore of beautiful Keegan Lake. Boating, fishing, bathing, fine drives. First-class table. Terms \$8 to \$12 per week. Send for booklet. JAMES DAVIS, 402 Highland ave., West Somerville, Mass. Somerville 98-W.

**White Mountains**  
**HOTEL EASTMAN**  
NORTH CONWAY, N. H.

Open June 28  
A thoroughly well-appointed hotel with all modern conveniences. Golf, tennis and all outdoor attractions. Orchestra. Garage, first-class livery. Write for booklet and terms. HARRY M. EASTMAN, Prop.

**Maplehurst Inn**  
ANTRIM, N. H.

A charming Colonial Inn, 27 miles from Boston. Open the year round. Extensive modern conveniences. Rooms with steam heat, private baths, electric lights and telephone. Excellent table service. Garage and livery. Special rates for an extended sojourn. Write for booklet.

**COMMONWEALTH HOTEL, INC.**  
BEACON HILL, OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE

Strictly temperance, quiet, centrally located. Superior view; rooms hot and cold water \$1.00 and up; private bath \$1.50 up. Send for booklet. Storor F. Crafts, Gen. Mgr.

**Passaconaway Inn**  
York Cliffs Maine

Overlooking the Ocean. Restful and comfortable. Offers every attraction to the summer tourist. Country and seashore combined. No finer location on the Atlantic Seaboard. Desirable cottages for rent. W. M. H. TORREY, Mgr. Address, Canby Hotel, Boston, Mass., until June 15.

**THE KEARSARGE**  
NORTH CONWAY, N. H.

Best Center in White Mountains  
Golf Tennis Automobileing Mountain Climbing Swimming Orchestra  
Opening Date, June 23  
For reservations or information apply to Raymond & Whitcomb Co., 308 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

**Copley Square Hotel**  
Huntington Avenue, Extender and Blagden Streets, BOSTON

Containing 350 Rooms—200 with Private Baths  
AMOS H. WHIFFLE, Owner and Prop.

**Cotuit**  
**CAPE COD**  
MASS.

Delightful location and climate, boating, bathing. BOOKLETS.

**THE ARLINGTON**  
Arlington Street, Cor. Newbury

Fronting the Public Garden.  
A quiet family hotel. American plan.  
W. E. BLANCHARD, Prop.  
Telephone 21859 Back Bay

**THE HOMEWOOD & COTTAGES**  
YARMOUTH, MAINE

A summer home of distinction on Camp Bay. Sailing, fishing, tennis, bathing, pool. Refined environment, excellent cuisine. Ten miles from Portland. Rates \$12.50 upwards. Opens June 1st. Booklet.

**SPRINGFIELD, MASS.**  
Under New Management  
**Hotel Worthy**  
WM. M. KIMBALL  
Managing Director

**THE ATLANTIC HOUSE**  
NANTASKET BEACH  
Season June 12 to September 2  
TWENTY MILES FROM BOSTON

**HOTEL THORNDIKE**  
Boylston St., Opposite Public Garden  
One of Boston's Best Hotels  
EXPRESSLY DESIRABLE FOR TOURISTS

**Hotel Brunswick**  
Boston  
H. H. BARNES, Proprietor

90 CARS OF STEEL ORDERED  
AUBURN, Cal.—The Pacific Gas & Electric Company has ordered 90 cars of steel for the towers of the long power line, which will be built through this county. The material will be brought to Auburn and distributed.



# Questions on Tariff Measure May Be Sent to Manufacturers

Senate Finance Committee Takes Up La Follette Proposition at First Full Meeting of Organization Since Bill Reached It

## RATES ARE TAKEN UP

WASHINGTON—Progress in the tariff contest in the Senate was marked today by the first full meeting of the finance committee since the Wilson-Underwood measure came to the upper house. The immediate business was a decision as to whether the La Follette list of questions to manufacturers, designed to bring out the essential facts as to the need for a tariff on their respective products, should be printed and sent out by the minority members to all the protected interests. The Penrose resolution calling for the names and addresses of tariff protestants who have been before the Democratic members of the committee, was referred to the committee yesterday.

Behind this tactical struggle was the plan of both Senator Simmons, majority chairman, and Senator Penrose, minority leader, to try out the determination of the other, in order to arouse his own supporters to greater activity. Senator Simmons wants the bill sent through the Senate with more of study and less of speech-making; Senator Penrose wants it impeded by every device which a minority can employ.

Rumors of lower rates on various items of manufactured goods were persistent today, while California members of the House confessed anticipation that lemons might be placed on the free list. The Senate, far from showing a tendency to modify the reductions in duties, may even go farther from the protective tariff than did the House, according to members of the finance committee. The steel schedule is said to be now in process of downward revision.

Senator Penrose told the Senate Tuesday he knew of no concerted effort to be made purposely to delay the passage of the bill, but said he was assured that the minority would offer many amendments to the schedules offered by the Democrats. Senator Smoot also announced that the introduction of amendments would begin as soon as the bill came from the committee and that many roll calls would be demanded.

During debate Tuesday on the matter of making public briefs filed by manufacturers with the finance sub-committees, Senator Townsend of Michigan engaged in a colloquy with Senator Simmons relative to the alleged threats of manufacturers to reduce wages and the counter-intention of the administration through the bureau of corporations to investigate concerns which might reduce wages following tariff reductions.

"Is the senator aware," asked Senator Townsend, "of any conditions existing which will make possible this proposed coercion on the part of the government as indicated by the secretary of commerce?"

"Remarks of the secretary relating to investigations of manufacturers," replied Senator Simmons, "have grown out of threats constantly made by the protected interests that they would reduce wages unless they are permitted to retain the excessive tariff rates."

George A. Bush, superintendent of the Cambridge Neighborhood house, at 21 Moore street, Cambridge, and his assistants are preparing for the exhibition at the house on Thursday afternoon and night. Young people who are interested in the association are rehearsing for a drama in Brattle hall, Cambridge, on May 27.

The girls are organized under the head of the Daphne Dramatic Club. This club was organized last year as an adjunct to the Neighborhood House Association of which Judge Robert Walcott is president. The girls have secured for their first production a play written especially for them by Miss Emma Ellich, a Radcliffe girl and at present a member of the '47 club.

While most of the young women are residents of Cambridge there are girls from Chelsea, Quincy, and other cities. In the exhibition of Thursday afternoon and evening the work of the boys and girls who attend classes at the Neighborhood house will be shown. Specimens of their work in cooking, domestic science, carpentering, brass, embroidery and other arts will be shown.

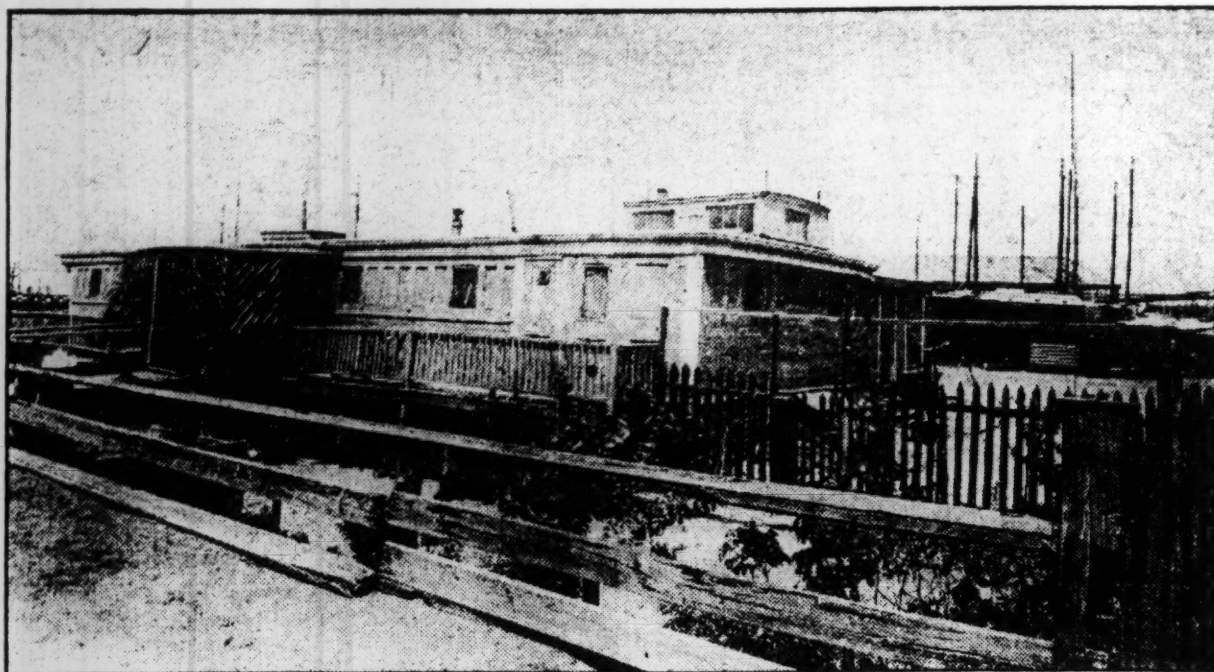
## PUBLIC BEQUESTS IN CRANE WILL

DETHAM, Mass.—Judge Flint in the probate court session today allowed the wills of Ethel Hill Crane, wife of Joshua Crane of Westwood, and Horace W. Mann of Walpole, the stipulations of which provide for public bequests. One thousand dollars is left for the establishment of a vacation house at Pocasset, Buzzards bay, the estate comprising \$350,000 real and \$350,000 personal property. To the Walpole public library and the Unitarian Society of Walpole will eventually revert \$500 each.

The will of Edmund D. Cowles of Brookline was also allowed, there being \$300,000 real estate and \$200,000 personal.

Two large accounts were also allowed by Judge Flint: The estate of James P. Thorndike of Braintree, \$1,192,190.78; estate of Arthur W. Blake of Brookline, \$1,711,564.42.

## ABODE OF NAUTICAL FOLK ON WATERFRONT



Upper works of Baltic reclaimed for use on land

## COTTAGE BUILT FROM CABIN OF STEAMER BALTIC

Yachtmaker of Dorchester Establishes His Family in Dwelling Constructed From Deckhouse of Former Ocean Liner

## GARDEN IN DOORYARD

With a cottage built from the cabin of a former transatlantic steamship close by the water, with the mass of yachts rising from the back yard, what more could a man of nautical desires wish for a home if business duties compel him to stay ashore?

C. A. Borden, a Dorchester yacht builder, has just such a home. It is built from a section of the old steamer Baltic, which for years plied between New York and Liverpool. It stands in the shipyard at the end of the point known as the "Calf pasture," at the end of Columbia road. Officially the street on which it faces is Mt. Vernon street, but usually it is called the "Mile road."

The cabin is about 60 feet long by 30 deep. It is surrounded by a garden, from which thousands of violets, blue and white, peep with helter-skelter attractiveness from among other flowers and shrubs. A comfortable veranda has been built in front.

Once you are inside, there is no mistake about the maritime atmosphere. One almost expects to see white-jacketed stewards, gold braided officers and floppy-trousers blue-jackets hurrying about. A short entrance leads directly to the dining-room, which in its furniture reminds one of an admiral's quarters aboard a battleship.

Mr. Borden has a home on Savin hill, but he and his family have found their cabin home so cozy that they have decided to live there the year around.

When the cabin was first built, it was with the idea of making it a home for the watchman at the shipyard. But when Mrs. Borden saw it it was so attractive, it became imperative that the family spend a few days there. After the few days, however, the thought of going back to Savin hill was not to be entertained, and the family has been living there ever since.

## ASSESSORS AT REVERE TO ACT

So that Arthur C. Pendergast, Revere tax collector, may proceed with the town's business unobstructed by delays, official action will be taken this evening at the meeting of the board of assessors in Revere town hall on the situation which resulted in Samuel A. Sogoe, chairman of the board, being indicted on 15 counts charging forgery of public records. William H. Colebird, minority member of the assessors, will formally move that new lists of back taxes be framed and turned over to the collector.

Mr. Segge will go to trial before Judge Brown in the superior criminal court June 11.

**NEW POWER FIRM INCORPORATED**  
DENVER—The Colorado Power Company, a \$20,000,000 concern to operate the properties of the Central Colorado Power Company under the reorganization scheme for that company, was incorporated under the laws of Colorado recently. The company paid an incorporation fee of \$4015, one of the largest ever paid for this purpose into the state treasury.

**REVENUE CUTTER TEST JUNE 23**  
Capt. H. M. Broadbent, in charge of the eastern district, United States revenue cutter service, will conduct an examination of cadets for the service in Boston, June 23. There are two vacancies in the line officers and five in the engineer corps.

**MR. LEVEEN PLAYS**  
Percy Leveen, violinist, appeared in recital at Steiner hall Tuesday evening with Mme. Marie Sundelius, soprano, and Mme. Clara Tippet, pianist, assisting. The violinist's principal number was the Saint-Saens concerto in B minor.

## SHIP CABIN CONVERTED INTO PARLOR



Borden family moves permanently to shore

## CABINET MEMBERS NAME \$2000 LIMIT FOR RENT OF HOME

WASHINGTON—Public announcement by Vice-President Marshall and several cabinet members, that they do not intend to pay more than \$2000 a year rental for their homes, brought criticism today from Washingtonians.

"About \$1800 a year is my maximum for rental," said Vice-President Marshall. "I'm not criticizing anybody, but while I'm in Washington, I intend to live on my salary."

Secretary of Labor Wilson, who is living at a hotel, echoed the Vice-President's sentiments and declared that \$2000 would be his annual limit for house rental, when he set about finding a home this fall.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels said that any cabinet official could find the home he wanted at a price that would not pinch his salary if he wasn't getting a home for display.

Secretary of State Bryan has rented a house that costs considerably over \$2000 a year, but he has to entertain many diplomats.

A dozen real estate dealers were unanimous in fixing the proper rental price for a cabinet minister's home at from \$3000 to \$12,000 a year.

**SENATOR STILLWELL ON TRIAL**  
NEW YORK—Charged with bribery, State Senator Stephen J. Stillwell today went to trial before Justice Sutherland at the criminal branch of the supreme court. District Attorney Whitman, who personally conducted the prosecution, questioned all prospective jurors. Indictments point to a jury being selected by this afternoon. The trial is expected to last the rest of the week.

## MR. SCHWAB EXPLAINS TRADE REGULATION

NEW YORK—Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and first president of the United States Steel Corporation, resumed the witness stand on Tuesday in the government suit to dissolve the Steel Corporation as an illegal combination and corrected the testimony he gave on Monday to the effect that the Illinois Steel Company and the Carnegie Steel Company, subsidiaries of the corporation, were competitors before they were absorbed. He said that the Illinois company manufactured "only small parts" and was not in reality a competitor of the Carnegie company. The existence of competition between these two concerns is one of the important points in the government's case against the corporation.

Judge Jacob M. Dickinson, the government attorney read a minute of the Carnegie Steel Company, of which the witness was president, before it was absorbed, tending to show that the Carnegie company had entered a pool agreement with the Illinois company and the Cambria Steel Company on rails in 1897.

"I have no recollection of that specific agreement," said witness. "I think it likely, because we did have agreements of that kind. My recollection is that

## GAS COMPANY MAKES BID FOR STREET LIGHTS

That the Consolidated Gas Company has submitted a formal bid of \$21.50 per annum for each street light, was announced by Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works, who states that the proposition will be placed before the city council at its next meeting.

## PART OF HOUSING BILL PROTESTED

At a joint meeting of the committees on metropolitan affairs and city planning of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange held Tuesday afternoon at City Club, protest was registered to that section of housing bill for cities, being House bill 2470 reported by the committee on metropolitan affairs of the Massachusetts Legislature, which provides for the acceptance of the act by any city by a two-thirds vote of the city council with the approval of the mayor, and it was further resolved that in the opinion of this committee if a referendum is attached to the bill the act should be submitted to popular vote in each of the cities in the commonwealth at the next state or municipal election.

The exchange will hold a luncheon at City Club on May 27, in connection with its effort to establish an industrial bureau.

**WINTHROP MASONS RECEIVE**  
About 250 were present at the Winthrop Yacht Club last night at the reception given by the Winthrop Masonic lodge.

## SEAMEN'S BILL AGREED UPON BY SUB-COMMITTEE

Nelson Measure Selected as One to Be Reported Favorably to the Full Senate Committee on Commerce for Later Action

## SHIPOWNERS PREFER IT

WASHINGTON—Ship owners are relieved to know that the sub-committee of the Senate committee on commerce has decided to report favorably to the whole committee the Nelson bill to promote the welfare of American seamen in the United States merchant marine. They are relieved, not because they approve of all the features of the bill, but because it spells defeat of the La Follette seamen's bill, which is much more drastic in its provisions.

Especially are the ship owners relieved at this juncture, because there was well-founded information abroad that the La Follette bill would be the one reported favorably, because it is practically the bill passed by the House last session introduced by Representative Wilson, now secretary of labor.

The fact that both Secretary Wilson and Secretary Redfield had written letters to Senator Clarke, chairman of the commerce committee, urging recommendation of the La Follette bill, and that President Wilson was said to be in favor of it, were regarded with alarm by the ship owners who would be affected. They said that if it passed it would "drive what is left of the American merchant marine off the seas."

The La Follette bill is intended to prevent involuntary servitude on shipboard, to compel wage settlements in every port visited, to increase wages, to provide eight-hour days for certain classes of labor on ships, to insure sanitary and comfortable quarters for seamen on ships, and in many other ways bind shippers to give better accommodations to seamen. The Nelson bill aims in the same general direction but its provisions are not so drastic, and the ship owners last session appeared satisfied with it when it was evident that some legislation of the sort must be passed. What is now in the Nelson bill was passed by both Houses of Congress at the last session.

The Wilson bill, as it passed the House, was the same as the La Follette bill. As it was amended in the Senate committee and passed the Senate, which amendments were later concurred in by the House, it was the same as the Nelson bill is now. In that form it went to President Taft just 40 minutes before his term of office expired. The President said he was too busy to consider it then, as it was too important a matter to be disposed of in so short a time, so it was "pocket vetoed," and did not become a law.

It was reported that of the five members of the subcommittee who had the seamen's bills in charge, three of them—Senators Ransdell, Burton and Nelson—were opposed to the La Follette bill, but that pressure from the administration would bring Senator Ransdell with the other two Democrats, Senators Fletcher and Simmons, into line for it. At the meeting of the subcommittee Senator Simmons was not present.

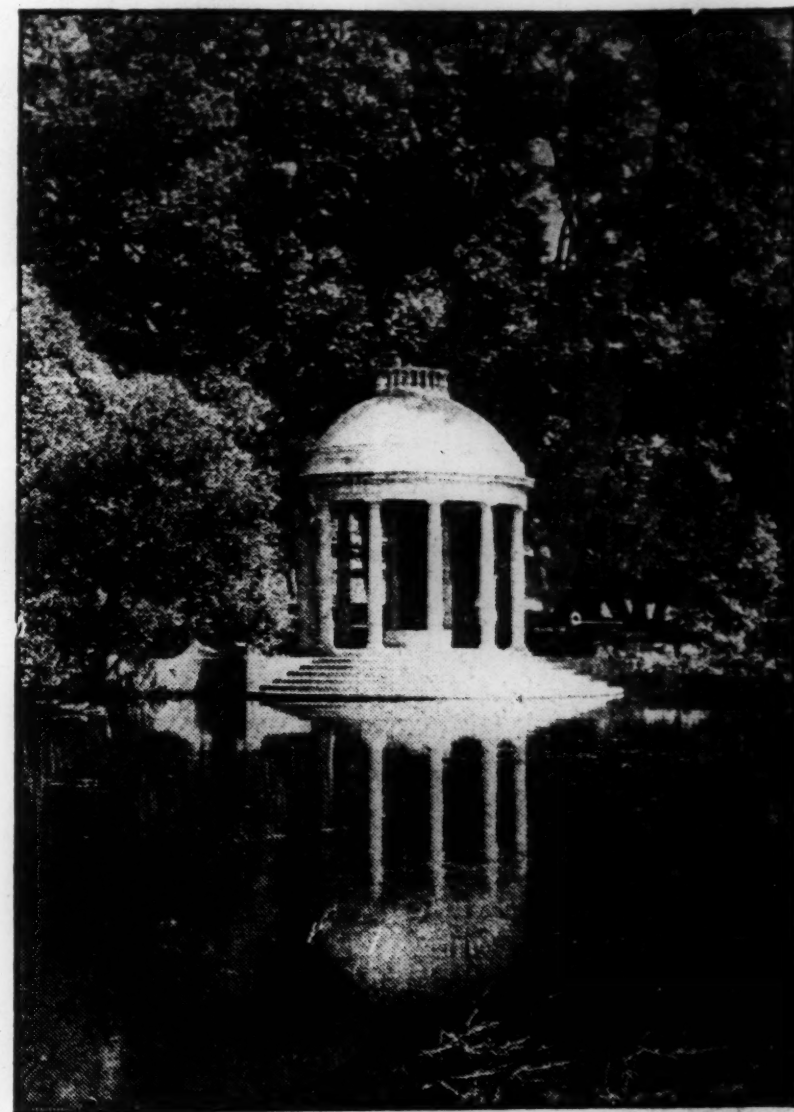
The subcommittee voted to report favorably the Nelson bill, reserving the privilege of discussing the matter further in the whole committee. Senator La Follette says that the subcommittee was divided on the question, two being for his bill and two for the Nelson bill, and in order to get any action at all the Democratic members went over to the support of the Nelson bill, merely to get it out for action. In the discussions of the whole committee he says there will be a different story, and he predicts with assurance that the La Follette bill will be enacted into law at this session.

Senator Burton, who himself introduced a seamen's bill in the Senate Monday, says, however, that there was no such division in the subcommittee. There was practical unanimity among the members, he says, and it is expected by him that the Nelson bill will be the one that will become law. It is understood that not one member of the subcommittee favored the La Follette bill. Senator Burton's bill is practically the same as the Nelson bill. His bill was the one that was reported to the Senate last session by the Senate commerce committee, and the Nelson bill is the same as the one that was passed. Senator Burton regards the La Follette bill as too drastic.

Senator La Follette, on the other hand, says that the other two bills are wholly inadequate to correct conditions on the high seas. Again differing, he says that his bill, if made law, would work to the benefit of shipowners in the long run, and not to their hurt, because its provisions would so raise the standard of labor on American ships as to increase the efficiency far out of proportion to the increased cost in wages and other requirements.

"The ship owners are opposing my bill for no good reason," said Senator La Follette in an interview. "It would be the best thing in the world for them, if they can only see it. But the ship owners, like all other heads of industries, are fighting to the last ditch every labor saving device, every safety device and all legislation that tends to promote efficiency. The manufacturers fought hard against all legislation compelling them to

## LAKE TEMPLE IN ANDERSON ESTATE



Landscape art practised in Brookline

keep their factories sanitary and to otherwise protect their employees and give them better wages and conditions. Now that they have been forced to adopt these monuments of progress they see the wisdom of it, and would be the last to give them up even if they could. It will be the same with the ship owners. Once these improved conditions are forced upon them they will see the benefit to themselves and will be the last to propose removal of them.

"The ship owners are trying to stir up sentiment against this legislation by crying that it will drive American ships off the seas. It will not do anything of the kind. Instead of killing the American merchant marine it will be the salvation of it. It is aimed at the employment of cheap Asiatic labor and will find that well-paid and well cared for American labor will give greater efficiency."

Senator Fletcher, chairman of the subcommittee, says that the Nelson bill was agreed upon in order to get some action at this session of Congress. It is a compromise, he says, and is a step toward further legislation. Five months of hearings were held on the bill last session, he says, and if that same bill could be taken up now it could be done without additional hearings, while if the La Follette bill were taken up at this time all those hearings would have to be held over again, which would preclude possibility of action at this session.

The Nelson bill, he said, was agreeable to both the seamen and the ship owners at the last session. Andrew Furuseth, as the representative of the union seamen on the oceans and Great Lakes, has appeared before the committee of both houses of Congress in support of the La Follette bill. For years he has been a familiar figure at the capitol, lobbying for this legislation, with Representative Wilson in the House and Senator La Follette in the Senate as his champions. Edwin H. Duff, Washington representative of the ship owners has been active in his opposition to the legislation, and has been keeping the ship owners advised of the progress of the bills.

There will be a meeting of the full commerce committee of the Senate next week Thursday, when the matter will come up for action. It will be seen then whether or not the La Follette bill has any chance whatever of becoming law, or whether the committee proposes to follow the recommendation of the subcommittee. The full membership of the commerce committee includes Senator Clarke of Arkansas, chairman, and Senators Fletcher, Chamberlain, Ransdell, Sheppard, Vandamm, Shields, Martin, Bankhead, Simmons, Nelson, Perkins, Smith of Michigan, Burton, Stephenson, Crawford and Oliver. Nine of the 16 members are from states having coast lines and four from states bordering on the Great lakes.

## WILLIAM LORIMER TO RUN AGAIN

CHICAGO—William Lorimer, ousted from the United States Senate after two trials, will open his campaign for the republican nomination to the Senate to succeed Lawrence Y. Sherman, within thirty days, according to an announcement made today by Percy B. Coffin, one of Mr. Lorimer's associates. Mr. Lorimer himself said the announcement was premature.

## HARVARD MEN ATTEND CONCERT

Many Harvard graduates and undergraduates attended the concert in Symphony hall last night where Harvard music occupied a large section of the regular program and encores. Those taking part included R. K. Fletcher '07, L. G. del Castillo '14, composer of the "Fantasy on Harvard Aars"; W. H. Frost '14, and Timothy M. Spelman '13. Mr. Marshall presided at the organ.

## ANDERSON GARDEN TO BE SCENE OF PERSIAN STORY

Vincent and Hasty Pudding Clubs to Enact Orient Pageant Depicting Return From Hunt

A Persian fete directed by Joseph Lindon Smith is to be a feature of the opening to the public on June 2 of the Larz Anderson estate in Brookline for the benefit of the Massachusetts babies hospital. The estate famed for its Italian garden, for the temple built at one end of the pond, for its extensive greenhouses and wonderful stable used as a museum, has been steadily improved in the last few years so that the opening in June promises to be largely attended by people from many parts of New England.

About 200 young people belonging to the Vincent Club, Hasty Pudding Club and similar organizations are to participate in the fete, which is in the nature of an oriental pageant. It opens with a picnic scene in celebration of the Persian prince's return from the hunt. The Persian king, the prince's father, then appears with a large retinue and presents his son with a number of Arab stallions. These will be the magnificent steeds belonging to Peter Bradley.

The festivity which follows includes girls' and boys' games and oriental dancing. Frozen dainties and fruits are served as the fun goes on. Then 30 guests appear on horseback to pay their respects to the prince, and there is more entertainment in the way of juggling and comedy acts.

Persian merchants carry on their business on the side. Elaborate Persian costumes are to be worn which will contrast with those worn by the Chinese ambassador and his train, who appear toward the end of the merrymaking. The place chosen for the pageant forms a naturally appropriate setting.

## LACONIA COMES TO PORT TODAY

Captain Barr in command of the Cunard line steamship Laconia which is now nearing port from Liverpool and Queenstown on her first trip here this season, reported by wireless telegraph today that he expects to arrive off Boston light at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon and to run to the pier at East Boston at about 6 p. m. Aboard the Laconia are 2305 passengers, the largest number to reach Boston in May from the British Isles. There are 210 saloon passengers, 374 second cabin and 1721 steerage passengers.

## TEACHERS' PLEA TO SENATE ADVISED

Interests of school teachers have been jeopardized by amendments to the teachers' pension bill made in the House, says the committee on legislation of the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation. Teachers are urged by the federation to seek to have the situation remedied in the Senate.

## STAMP BOOKS MAKE \$180,000

WASHINGTON—The postoffice department made a profit of \$180,000 on the sale of stamp books last year. Postmaster-General Burleson has approved designs for two new books, one to contain 96 one-cent stamps and the other 24 one-cent and 24 two-cent stamps. All books sell at one cent over the actual value of the stamps contained therein.



BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1913

# Subsistence Department Big Feature in Panama Canal Work

Commissary System, Supplying Needs Without Profit, Amounts to Great Department Store Including in Stock Even Fine Gowns, China and Cut Glass

**C**PECIAL to the Monitor. ULEBRA, C. Z. Much has been said and written regarding the construction of the Panama canal, but one of the most vital points has been overlooked by writers that have visited this section, and that is the undertaking of the subsistence department of supplying food for the bachelors and laborers of all classes employed here, as well as food for the families that have quarters at the different points along the line of construction. Under this head also comes clothing and the many other little necessities of the toilers.

This problem was solved by one of the most complete department stores ever undertaken and which has been brought to such a point of efficiency that here can be purchased anything from a pin to an "elephant," and for the convenience of all a chain of stores is maintained at the following places: Cristobal, Torro Point, Porto Bello, Camp Beird, Gatun, Monte Sirio, Gorgona, Bas Obispo, Las Cascaidas, Empira, Culebra, Paraiso, Pedro Miguel, Miraflores, Corozal, Balboa and Naos island. There is also a small cold storage at Ancon. These stores or commissaries are more than a department store, for they are a general supply depot.

## Meats Good and Not High

Each morning an order boy visits the families where commissaries are located and takes orders for everything in the grocery or cold storage line, to be delivered the next morning. At these places one can get as good a cut of meat as can be purchased anywhere in the world, and at a less price than in most places in the United States. Often the vegetables are not what they should be, but when it is considered that they are shipped 2000 miles, and some of them in not too good a condition when received, they are far above the average.

The cold storage plant being located at Cristobal, it was necessary to make a provision for the supplying the various commissaries with meats, vegetables, ice-cream, bread, etc., early each morning, as their refrigerators are only large enough to hold about one day's supply, and to meet this demand a cold storage train leaves Colon daily at 3:30 a. m. to make these deliveries. Returning immediately after reaching Panama, this train picks up the empty refrigerator cars at the different places and returns them to the cold storage plant at Cristobal. For Torro Point and Porto Bello the supplies are delivered by tug from Cristobal. For Naos island by tug from Balboa.

There being few places where ice-cream can be purchased, this is manufactured and sold on Sundays and holidays it is sold at these stores from noon until 5 p. m. that all may have the opportunity of purchasing.

Appreciating the fact that most Americans are putting by their savings for the purchase of homes and places of business after they are through here, this department maintains, in addition to the grocery and hardware departments, about as fine a dry goods department as will be found in any of the large cities. Here can be purchased everything that is necessary in the dry goods line, as well as the best of Irish linens, English tweeds, and fine embroidered dresses. Also there is kept the very best of china-ware, Wedgwood, Royal Doulton, Minton ware, and French cut glass, as well as cut glass from leading American manufacturers, and a first class line of silverware.

To make the service as complete as

possible plants for preparing Hamburger steak and bread crumbs for soup have been established, as well as a fine up-to-date bakery where 3000 loaves of bread are baked daily, as well as pies, cakes, and all kinds of pastry found in any modern bakery, the bread selling at four cents the loaf and the cakes and pies at a corresponding rate.

To further meet the demands of the men employed here hotels were established at all places where the work is in progress, where a good meal can be secured for 30 cents by all employees paying with hotel coupons, all employees are entitled to them, all others pay 50 cents. Kitchens and messes were established so the laborers could get their meals. By kitchen is meant where a laborer gets three meals for 27 cents, or 9 cents the meal, and by a mess where three meals can be purchased for 40 cents, or 13 1-3 cents the meal. There is practically no difference in the food furnished at the kitchen and the mess, the main difference being that at the kitchen the laborer takes his food and goes where he pleases to eat it, while at the mess they sit down to tables and have the food served them.

A first-class laundry is maintained at Cristobal by this department, the wagons of the quartermaster's department gathering up the clothing at the various points where commissaries are located, except Torro point, Portobello and Naos island. Here the goods are brought to the commissary by the employee on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays are delivered as soon after it is returned as the owner calls for it.

There are employees that are furnished their subsistence and when this is the case this department provides the meals and the department requesting is billed for them at the rate charged at the hotels and messes or kitchens.

## Above Million a Year

Some idea can be gained as to how much the employees depend on these commissaries when at one place with a population of about 700 laborers and 50 Americans the sales for one month were over \$4600, besides the meals taken at the hotel and messes. In a place of 5000 inhabitants the sales have gone as high as \$17,000 in one month, thereby causing the sales in all of them to go beyond the million mark for the year.

In all of these sales no money is handled, the articles being paid for with coupon books, which are issued to the employees, who may have the value deducted from their wages, or they may pay cash for the book, as they choose. The books are in denominations of \$2.50, \$5.00 and \$15.00 each. Some idea can be gained as to the number of coupons handled when the largest in any book is 25 cents, the other denominations being 10 cents, five cents, two cents and one cent.

At Cristobal is kept what is known as the wholesale department, from which the commissaries, including Cristobal, are supplied.

Some may ask as to the profit and loss of these stores. They are supposed to be operated so there shall be no profit, but when a loss is shown by the inventory a few of the articles are increased in price until this shortage is met.

All these supplies are purchased by contract, purchasing agents being located in New York, New Orleans and other cities, as well as a local purchasing agent for the buying of the native products.

## PECULIAR TYPE OF POPULAR PLANT



Orchid known as El Espiritu Santo, or dove, having dove-like figure in every blossom

## RAILWAY EQUIPMENT TO COST SAN FRANCISCO \$1,355,000

SAN FRANCISCO—The supervisors and the city engineer, in estimating the amount of bond money needed to build and equip the proposed extensions to the Municipal railway, have considered the need of nearly 100 new street cars and several new car barns to house them. The cost of this equipment has been figured out to be roughly \$1,355,000 of the \$3,500,000 which it is intended to ask the citizens to vote in the next few months.

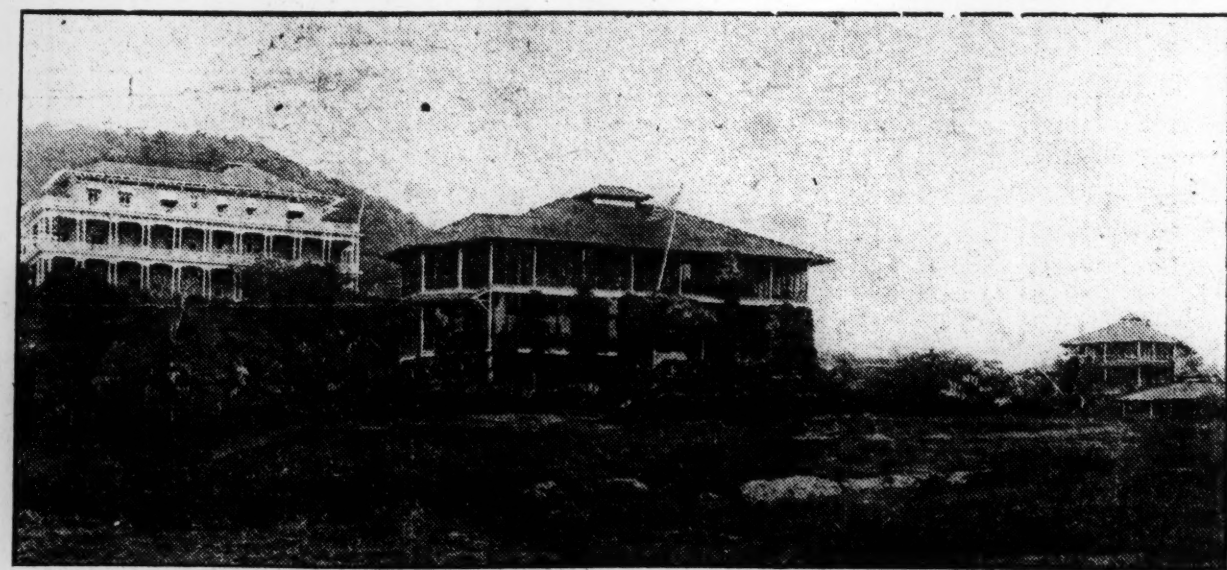
Constructing the railroad itself is a costly proposition, if the work is done with the thoroughness which is marking the city's present track building. Street cars and barns are costly, the price of enough to handle ordinary traffic over a given stretch of line being, as a rule, a little over a third more than the cost of track laying.

That is why, when the supervisors sat

down to estimate what municipal railroad extensions would amount to, they decided definitely and determinedly to plan buying only just those cars which were absolutely needed—just as many as could handle ordinary traffic conditions. They made up their minds that the city should not go into debt to purchase a lot of rolling stock which might all prove useful in exposition year, but which would certainly lie idle in barns for years afterward.

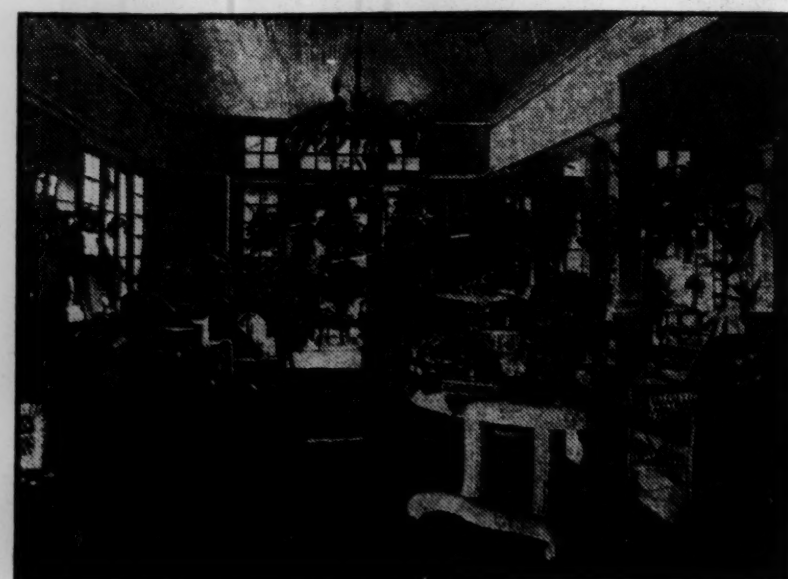
**TRAVELING LIBRARY LOCATED**  
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—The Missouri traveling state library has taken quarters in the former supreme court building. It is the business of the traveling library commission to supply schools and the smaller communities with reading matter and the books supplied are kept traveling about over Missouri.

## WHERE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION IS CARRIED ON



Residence of head of department of civil administration of Canal Zone, known as Governor's residence, at Ancon, and in rear the administration building

## LIVING ROOM OF ZONE MANSION



Apartment has furnishings from Japan, China, East India, Spain, Turkey and Latin America, with plants in hanging baskets

## ONE OF CANAL ZONE'S SIGHTS IS HOUSE AT ANCON

That of Head of Civil Administration, Also Called Governor's Residence, Has Furnishings From Many Lands

## VISITORS WELCOMED

The residence of the head of the department of civil administration of the Canal Zone at Ancon, is occupied by Maurice H. Thatcher, the head of this department. When this building was erected the title of this office was Governor of the Canal Zone, and the building is known as the Governor's residence. A building in the rear of it is known as the Administration building. Here are located all the offices pertaining to the department of civil administration, including the directors of posts, secretary to the isthmian canal commission, and a branch pay office of the disbursing office of empire.

Most people, perhaps, have a vague idea of the possibilities of the making of a home in the tropics. When Governor Thatcher was appointed to this position, about three years ago, there were less than two dozen plants in this residence. Now there are nearly 150 varieties, and when tourists miss seeing this home they have missed something worth going many miles to see.

The veranda of this residence this year shows blooming orchids, long ferns, crotons and many other tropical plants. There are huge branches of orchid blooms, most of which are known by the popular name "butterfly," because of the resemblance to a flight of yellow butterflies, and in Latin America respectively as "mariposa," which means butterfly, and "lujuria de oro," or rain of gold.

In the living room are furnishings from Japan, China, East India, Spain, Turkey and the Latin American countries. The flowers and plants here are in huge hanging baskets.

One kind of orchid is known as El Espiritu Santo, which means dove, every blossom having inside it a dove with outstretched wings, each of which has tiny purple dots on the wings. This orchid is different from the others because it grows in the ground while the others grow in trees. Each stalk of this kind has 21 blooms, each about the size of the American silver dollar. Their fragrance is noticeable several hundred yards away.

This house is open at all times to isthmian visitors, and there have been as many as 18 different parties of tourists there in one day.

## VERANDA, GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE



Luxuriant specimens of orchids, ferns, crotons and other tropical plants adorn piazza of executive residence

## COURTESY A BUSINESS ASSET

Little Acts of Thoughtful Kindness Help Both the Public and the Salespeople

**SURPRISE** is expressed frequently that there is either the time or the inclination in business life for the little courtesies or acts of kindness which it is so pleasant to receive, but the fact remains that courtesy is one of the greatest assets in business. When the worker learns this fact and puts the knowledge into practice he finds it pleasant to receive some evidence of appreciation from the great public which has been served by him so satisfactorily.

In speaking of this subject the superintendent of one of the large department stores emphasized the pleasure he derives from the letters received from customers expressing appreciation for courtesies extended to them in the store. "One of the greatest pleasures I have," he said, "is to send for the salespeople about whom these letters are written and let them know the good things that are said about them. It gives us all an uplift and an enthusiasm in our work to know that the effort which we make to please our customers is appreciated, and I wish you would tell the readers of The Christian Science Monitor about it, so that we may receive more of them; they help us on our way."

"Here is a letter which came in the mail this morning," selecting one from several which were on his desk. As he read his face glowed with pleasure, for it told of the courtesy and thoughtfulness shown by an employee, of the evident desire to please and the consideration given to the comfort of the customer. "I take this method," he read, "of showing my appreciation of your salesmen's efforts in my behalf, for such treatment as I received makes shopping a delight."

Another told of the satisfaction received from the services of a young woman temporarily employed in the coat department at a special sale. It seemed she had told the customer that she was out of a position and of her desire to be permanently located with that store.

The customer told of her efficient salesmanship, her thorough knowledge of the work and her courtesy with the hope that the wish expressed for a permanent position might be gratified.

If people realized the amount of pleasure that is given by such letters, not written but also to the superintendent of the store, to the head of the department where the incident occurred and to many others to whom the letter was shown many more of them would be written. It is not only in store life that these marks of appreciation are helpful; they assist in any line of work in which the public is served.

In the magazines of the day it is not unusual to see a request for letters telling what articles are enjoyed, or what particular line is liked best. It is the only way in which they may know just what the public wants. Many think it is showing sufficient appreciation to con-

tinue one's patronage of the store or to renew the subscription with possibly the thought that the managers are too busy to care for these letters, but the interview with this superintendent proved that, as he said, "There is nothing that gives more happiness than these little acts of thoughtful courtesy." In serving the public one gives far more than he is paid for in dollars and cents; for although the kind thought and the courteous act have no marketable value they surely deserve payment in their own coin.

## STATE TO SPEND \$8.20 FOR EACH SCHOOL PUPIL

Minnesota Computation Based on Enrolment of 450,000 Scholars and on Legislative Grants to Educational Departments

## AID FOR TWO YEARS

ST. PAUL—Minnesota will spend approximately \$8.20 for each child enrolled in its public schools during the next two years, beginning Aug. 1, estimating the enrolment at 450,000, an increase of 3017 over that of July 31, 1912. During the same period and out of this amount the state will spend \$23.25 for each high school pupil enrolled, estimating the enrolment at 34,000, slightly above that of last year.

These facts are shown by the legislative appropriations for the current biennial period.

The increase of the appropriation over that of 1911-12 is \$341,225. Of the total amount appropriated for high and graded schools and for the industrial and teachers' training departments of these schools, including aid under the Putnam act and Benson acts for agriculture, it is estimated that \$196,000 will be required to pay for industrial departments in schools receiving \$2500 under the Putnam act and \$242,000 for departments receiving \$1800 annual aid under the Benson act. The regular high school aid is estimated at \$790,000, graded school aid at \$374,500 and aid for training departments at \$168,500.

Consolidated, semi-graded and rural schools will receive \$1,650,450 during the biennial period as state aid. Of this sum it is estimated that one-room rural schools will require \$1,178,350, semi-graded schools \$282,600, and that consolidated schools will call for \$189,500.

## FLORISTS OFF ON VISIT TO EXPERT ON ROSE CULTURE

On a special train about 250 florists and their wives left the city today for Madbury, N. H., where they will hold their annual outing as the guests of W. H. Elliott, an expert rosarian. The party was made up of representatives of the Gardeners and Florists Club, Boston Retail Florists Club, Massachusetts Horti-

cultural Society, the Horticultural Club and the Boston flower exchange. When the visitors reach the New Hampshire estate they will be guests at a luncheon and will be conducted through the hothouses and special garden sections owned by their host. Field sports will be held, "buckboard" parties arranged and automobile trips taken during the day.

## BOND RULE CHANGE PROVIDES FOR EXPANSION OF CURRENCY

WASHINGTON—Expansion of national bank note circulation to meet demands for currency is provided for in an order issued recently by Secretary McAdoo of the treasury department.

The secretary announced that he had authorized national banks to withdraw United States 2 per cent bonds which they have placed with the treasury as security for government deposits and substitute Philippine, Porto Rican, Hawaiian or District of Columbia bonds, provided the United States 2s so withdrawn shall be used as security for additional circulation.

This will be the first time the treasury department has permitted such changes in the character of securities for federal deposits.

Only for a year has the government accepted the colonial and District of Columbia bonds as security for government deposits.

In connection with the secretary's recent order charging 2 per cent interest on all government deposits, the banks asked permission to withdraw United States 2s to a certain extent and sub-

## BIBLE MUST BE READ IN SCHOOLS

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Under the terms of a bill approved by Governor Tener on Tuesday, 10 verses of the Bible must be read daily without comment in the public schools of Pennsylvania. Teachers who violate the law are subject to dis-

## GOVERNMENT-OWNED ALASKA RAILROADS FEDERAL POLICY

WASHINGTON—Secretary of the Interior Lane has placed himself on record as favoring a railway system in Alaska constructed, owned and operated by the government. "Governmental ownership of railroads in Alaska," he said, "seems to me to be the one policy that will most certainly make for her lasting welfare."

The secretary expressed his views in a letter responding to inquiries from Senator Pittman, chairman of the committee on territories, which now has under consideration bills providing for the construction by the national government of a railway system in Alaska.

"There is but one way to make any country a real part of the world," Secretary Lane wrote, "by the construction of railroads into it. This has been the heart of England's policy in Africa, of Russia's policy in western Asia, and is the prompting hope of the new movement in China. Whoever owns the rail-

ways of a country determine very largely the future of that country."

"I am convinced that we should think of Alaska as a land not only of mines and fisheries, but of towns, farms, mills and factories, supporting millions of people of the hardiest and most wholesome of the race. If this conception of a possible Alaska is a true one, our legislation should be such as to most surely bring about this possibility, and it seems to me there is less of hazard as to Alaska's future if the government of the United States owns the railroads which will make its fertile interior valleys accessible from the coast and bring its coal, iron, copper and other mineral resources within the reach of the world."

"I favor the adoption of this policy. I believe it to be that under which Alaska will develop most speedily, and under which the resources of that country will most certainly become available to the whole people."



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SCHANA MAKES GOOD, 1400 N. CHARLES ST.

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CHARLES B. GORMAN & CO., Repairing a Specialty, 829 N. Howard st., Tel. Mt. V. 261

**RICHMOND, VA.**  
STORAGE  
W. FRED RICHARDSON, INC., Fireproof Storage and Transfer Department, Main and Belvidere sts., Richmond, Va.

## CENTRAL

## PHILADELPHIA, PA.



# Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

## CENTRAL

## MILWAUKEE, WIS.

**GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES**  
UP-TO-DATE LIGHTING FIXTURES  
No job too large or too small for H. E. FRANK. 421 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

## CORSETS

**THE CORSET SHOP**, Fredericks Pluck-han, Corsets, Hosiery, Lisle and Silk Underwear, Silk Petticoats, 407 Milwaukee st., Milwaukee, Wis.

## FLORISTS

**LOVELAND FLORAL CO.**, Prompt attention to all orders. Lobby Railway Exchange bldg., Milwaukee. Tel. Main 1251.

## FURS AND STORAGE

**WM. RECKMEYER CO.**, Furriers. Exclusive furs and fur garments. Prices moderate, fine workmanship. Special prices on alterations. Cor. Wisconsin St. and Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

## HAIR GOODS

**KNUSLI'S HAIR SHOP**, Hair Goods, Manicuring, Hair Dressing, 404 Jefferson St., Milwaukee, Wis.

## LADIES' TAILOR

**Ladies' Tailor**, H. R. Friedman, Ladies' Tailor, 587 Jackson St., near Juneau ave., Milwaukee.

## MANICURING

**MARIE L. FRANK**, MANICURING, Near Ladies' Entrance, Hotel Pater Lobby

## MILLINERY

**SCHWARTZ**, Showing of exclusive Spring Models, 410 Milwaukee St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin

## PLUMBING AND GASFITTING

**EDGAR DOWNER**, PLUMBING AND GASFITTING, 97 Farwell ave., 539 Park pl., Milwaukee, Wis.

## TAILORS

**WM. MARNITZ CO.**, Makers of Correct Clothes for the Man Who Cares, Suits \$35 and up, 102 Mason st., Milwaukee.

## TRUNKS

**GEORGE BURROUGHS & SONS**, sole mfrs. of the Folding Trunk, 424 and 426 East Water st., Milwaukee.

## CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

**ALEXANDER LUMBER COMPANY**, 63 North Walnut st., Lumber, coal and a complete line of building materials.

## FLORIST

**J. E. YEATS' Flower Shop**, 41 Main St. Cut Flowers, Plants, Accessories and Floral Designs, Both Phones.

## GENERAL CONTRACTORS

**WM. CURTIS**, General Contractor and Builder, Hardwood floors a specialty, 801 W. Springfield ave., Champaign, Ill.

## GROCERIES

**MEITZLER & SCHAEFER CO.**, Wholesale grocers to the consumer. Write for illustrated catalogue, Champaign, Ill.

## HOUSE FURNISHERS

**TEA Carts**, Reed Carts \$10 to \$50. Fumed Oak \$18.50, Mahogany \$35 to \$65. Write for pictures, MITCHELL & KILBY.

## JEWELRY

**MISS RAY L. BOWMAN**, Diamonds, Jewelry, Art Goods, Fine Watch Repairing, Walker Opera House.

## REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

**F. G. CAMPBELL & SON**, Real Estate, Loans, Fire and Automobile Insurance, 112 E. University Ave., Champaign, Ill.

## URBANA, ILL.

**WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES**, URBANA and CHAMPAIGN LADIES will find only the best in Millinery and Ready Made Garments at THE AMB-BARY STORES.

## KALAMAZOO, MICH.

**DEPARTMENT STORE**, GILMORE BROTHERS, One of Michigan's Best Stores, Dependable Merchandise Only.

## LADIES' WEARING APPAREL

**LA MODE CLOAK HOUSE**, 117 So. Burdick st., Exclusive shop for ladies' suits, coats, dresses, waists; popular prices.

## KANSAS CITY, MO.

**ADVERTISING**, WILLIS M. HAKINS, SCHOOL OF ADVERTISING, Personal instruction—Evening Classes, 712-714 W. Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

## BABY SHOP

**THE BABY SHOP**, Infant and Children's Outfitters, Fifth floor, Lillis bldg.

## BAKING POWDER

**ASK YOUR GROCER** for Paddock's Best Baking Powder, Spices and Flavoring Extracts; purity guaranteed, PADDOCK'S SPICE CO.

## CLEANING, PRESSING, DYEING

**COUNTRY CLUB CLEANERS and DYERS**, "We clean, dye and alter everything," 211 Westport ave. Both phones 2025 South

## CLEANERS—PRESSERS

**WM. G. HEMPHILL**, Manager, 342-44 Brooklyn Ave. 1316 E. 37th St.

## CLOTHIERS

**Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers** to Gentlemen, COOPER-WOOLWORTH, 1106 Walnut Street.

## CONTRACTORS

**ALPINE CONST. CO.**, E. F. Wilcox, Pres., 208 Mass. Bldg., Tel. Home 5234-M.

## CORSETS

**KERR'S CORSET SHOP**, Lillis Bldg., 100 corset model, front and back lace. Prices \$1 to \$35.

## BRINLEY

**BRINLEY**—305 Altman Building, Corsets made to order, H. Phone M-6208, B. Phone G. 569-W.

## FLORISTS

**ARTHUR NEWELL**, Florist—The best that grows in flowers and plants, North-east cor. 10th and Grand ave.

## SAMUEL MURRAY

**"One Store Only"**, 913 Grand Avenue

## FLOUR

"Use Royal No. 10 Flour," Satisfaction Guaranteed, O. H. PITNEY BKG. CO.

## FURNITURE

**THE HOCKFORD FURNITURE CO.**, Terms if desired, 1328-30 Grand ave.

## CENTRAL

## KANSAS CITY, MO. (Continued)

**GROCERIES**, KEENEY and KLEVER, 4508 Troost, Groceries and Meats, 514 E. 22nd, Home Phone 8-414, Bell Phone S-2202.

**MILLER'S MARKET**, 1314 E. 37th st., Groceries and Meats, Home Bakery, Both Phones 3700 South.

**I. J. GRAHAM**, 701-3 Linwood bldg., Staple and fancy groceries, meats, fruits, vegetables, etc. Home phone 8-811, Bell 8-815.

**FRIEDMAN'S MARKET**, 516 East 12th st., Choice Groceries, Meats, Bakery, Delicatessen, Tel. Home M-5081, Bell G-976.

**HAIR DRESSERS**, LEMMON HAIR SHOP, Manicuring, Marcel Wave, 201 Sharp bldg., 11th and Walnut sts.

**LYDIA ALLISON**, Hair Goods and Toilet Articles, 309 Sharp bldg., Phone Home M-1446.

**MISS LINDSEY**, Hair Dressing, Shampooing, Manicuring and Public Prices, 407 Gordon & Koppel bldg.

**HAT CLEANING**, NATIONAL HAT CO.—Old hats made new, cleaned and blocked, 108 East 8th st., H. Phone M-4749.

**INSURANCE**, LYLE A. STEPHENSON, The Insurer, "Gives Insurance Service That Serves," Tel. Now G-3092, M-1158, Shuckert bldg.

**JEWELERS**, What we say is it is it, J. R. MICHELE JEWELRY CO., 1014 Grand avenue.

**KODAKS**, KANSAS CITY PHOTO SUPPLY CO., 1010 Grand Ave., Careful attention given to mail order Kodak finishing.

**LADIES' FURNISHINGS**, ROSE ESTERLY, 1204-06 Main St., "Outfitter to Mother and the Girl," Smart, exclusive and most reasonably priced coats, suits, millinery. Visit our tea room for a delicious home cooked luncheon.

**HADDEN-WOODIN**, Millinery, Suits, Coats, Waists, 200 Altman Building, 11th and Walnut, Southeast corner, 11th and Walnut.

**LAUNDRIES**, SILVER LAUNDRY CO., 1012-1020 Campbell st., Tel. Home 2508 M., Bell 710 M.

**MEN'S WEAR**, JOHN T. DAVIS, 3301 Troost ave., 420 Westport ave., Bell phone S-4612.

**DOY CLOTHING CO.**, Hats, Shirts, Furnishings, 308 East Two-fifth st.

**MEN'S HATS and Furnishings Goods**—Come in, "Let's keep our acquaintance in repair," LEVINS' FASHION, 1116 Walnut st.

**MILLINERY**, MISS MINNIE L. MILLER, MILLINERY, Home Phone S-5712, 3320 Troost Ave.

**FERRILL**, Milliner, Designer, "Meets individual needs," Bell phone Grand 2660, 303 Lillis Building.

**EGNER—MILLINERY**, Prices Reasonable, Home Phone 6000 Main, 216 East 11th st.

**PIANO TEACHER**, ELEANOR B. STUART—Piano, Theory, Musical History, Special, Children's Course, 503 Studio bldg., H. Phone S-1434.

**PLUMBING and REPAIR SHOP**, FRED SCHERZER'S REPAIR SHOP, 407 East 33rd st.—Repair work of all kinds. Plumbing and electrical work. Fans cleaned. Home Phone South 1320.

**REAL ESTATE**, WESTMORE IRRIGATED FARMS—Independent irrigation, easy terms, H. J. Yoder, Gen'l Agt., 105 West 8th st., Phone 2349 Main.

**REPAIR SHOP**, NED BARK, LOCKSMITH—Bicycle, electrical and general repairing; lawn mowers sharpened, 1019 E. 3rd st., Home Phone S-16.

**SHOES**, BESSE AVERY CO., Latest Novelties, Greatest Values, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, 11th and Walnut.

**WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP**, Leven Leven, Walnut Street, MEN AND WOMEN.

**TAILORS**, JOHN FRASER, MERCHANT TAILOR, Gates Building, 111 East 10th Street.

**BOOK AND ART SHOP**, BOOKS, MOTTOES, PICTURES, Lesson Markers, etc. BOOK AND ART SHOP, 1031 Plymouth bldg., Minneapolis.

**LADIES' FURNISHINGS**, A. L. VROOMAN, Importer of Gloves, Fans, Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Corsets, derwent, Shirt Waists, Blouses, Corsets, etc. 904 Nicolet ave.

**ST. JOSEPH, MO.**, DRY GOODS and DEPT. STORES, MARTIN HARRIS DRY GOODS CO., 518-520 Felix, St. Joseph, Mo. Railroad Fares Rebatd.

## WESTERN

## DENVER, COL.

**BOOKBINDING**, THE DIETZ BOOKBINDING CO.—Blank book makers, binding of every description, 1833 Champa st., M. 3064.

**DAIRIES and CREAMERIES**, ASK YOUR GROCER for Peerless Creamery Butter, made by the C. G. CARLSON ICE CREAM CO., 1236 15th st.

**Cosmopolitan Dairy**, pure milk and cream, Anton A. Curtis, Prop., Phone Champa 2738, 5151 St. Paul st., Stockyards station.

**DENTIST**, E. B. PEIRCE, D. D. S., Room 719 Central Savings Bank Building, Telephone Main 174.

**DEPARTMENT STORES**, A. T. LEWIS & SON DRY GOODS CO., COR. OF 16TH and SPOUT STS., DENVER—The store that recognizes no transaction completed until the customer is absolutely satisfied.

**FLORIST**, MAUFF FLORAL CO., 1223 Logan st., Phone Main 1588. Cut flowers, plants, decorations and floral designs.

**FURNACES**, MICHAEL HEATING CO.—Steam, Furnace Heating, Wirt Garbage Cans, 604 15th st., Telephone Main 174.

**FURNISHED ROOMS**, FINELY furnished, Capitol Hill; two blocks from State Capitol; prices res. MRS. FANNY HOLLENBECK, 1740 Sherman st.

**HAIR STORE**, HAINES—HAIR GOODS—HAINES, Suite 212 Masonic Temple, Ja' of Cream free with every check of \$1 and over.

## WESTERN

## DENVER (Continued)

**LINENS and LACES**, HEDGECOCK & JONES, 719 16th St., For Linens, Laces, Novelties, Foraythe Waists and Only Hosiery.

**MILLINERY**, LA MODE MILLINERY, All prices to suit all people, 808 15th St. Also carry hand painted china.

**PAINTING and DECORATING**, C. F. GIOTZ, expert on hardwood finishing and art wall work; cut of town work as listed, 3329 Umatta st., Tel. Gallup 833.

**PIANO TUNING**, ALBERT S. JOHNSON, Expert Piano Tuner—Salesman for high grade pianos, 2283 Vine st., Phone York 3021.

**PRINTING**, THE UNION PRINTING CO., General Commercial Printers, Phone Main 5435, 1320-31 Champa St.

**SHOE REPAIRING**, EASTERN SHOE REPAIR FACTORY—"Yellow Front," M. J. LAWLER, prop. Work called for and delivered without extra charge. Phone Main 5453, 1527 Champa st.

**TAILORS**, NATHAN BROS., 201-201 Colorado Building, Denver, Colo.

**WALLA WALLA, WASH.**, CEMENT WORKER, J. L. FRANKUM, contractor for cement and concrete work; sidewalk a specialty. Phone 1629-1630 Walla Walla.

**COAL and WOOD**, ARTHUR C. THOMPSON, WOOD and COAL.

**DAIRY**, STANDS for Purity and Wholesomeness, COYLE BROS., Props.

**DRY GOODS and SHOES**, M. J. JENSEN, DRY GOODS, SHOES, WEARING APPAREL.

**DYEING and PRESSING**, STEAM DYE WORKS, 16 North Second St., Phone 716, Clothing Cleaned and Pressed, Hats Reblocked.

**ELECTRICIANS**, PHINZ ELECTRICAL COMPANY—House wiring and repair work. Everything electrical, 104 E. Alder St., Phone 1902.

**FLOUR**, ISAACS' MILLS, Wheat meal and graham flours and Sun-flour (patent), at your grocers.

**GROCERIES**, MALCOLM MCGIL GROCERY CO., Fancy and Staple Groceries, Crockery, Graniteware and Notions.

**HARNESS SHOP**, DEAN'S HARNESS SHOP, Harness and Saddlery, Repairing of all kinds, 218 W. Main st.

**HOTELS**, THE GRAY, A Home Hotel, 104 N. 3rd, Phone 69.

**JEWELRY**, K. FALKENBERG, Diamonds, Watches, Cross and Crown Pins, etc. 42 East Main st.

**LAUNDRY**, STANDARD LAUNDRY, WM. TEAL, Mgr., Phone 78, 44 South Palouse st.

**MILLINERY**, CAUVEL'S STYLE SHOP—Leaders in Exclusive Millinery, Phone 2518, 103 East Main Walla Walla, Wash.

**MUSICAL INSTRUCTION**, THE FISCHER SCHOOL OF MUSIC, A School of High Ideals and Musical Achievement.

**PHOTOGRAPHERS**, F. H. EGGERS, The PHOTOGRAPHER in your town, Phone 1624.

**REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE, ETC.**, C. F. WEBSTER, Real Estate, Insurance of all kinds, Rentals and Loans, Lobby Baker Bldg., Phone 197.

**SHOES**, \$5.00 YOU CAN'T PAY MORE \$5.00, YOU CAN PAY LESS, THE SODEL BOOT SHOP, Walla Walla, Wash.

**STATIONERY and CONFECTIONERY**, THE BOOK NOOK, Stationery, Office Supplies, Confectionery and Ice Cream. Wholesale and Retail.

**VACUUM CLEANERS**, THE DENTLEY PNEUMATIC SWEEPER, Does the work. Let us show you. Call at Room 43, E. Main or Phone 901.

**WALL PAPER and PAINTS**, ROGERS & GRAHAM, Painting and Paper Hanging, Wall Paper, Paints, Varnishes, Glass, etc. Phone 158.

**SALT LAKE CITY**, CATERIA, SHAY'S CATERIA, Serving Delicious Home-Cooked Foods, Opposite Post Office, 341 So. Main St.

**PLUMBING**, J. M. ERSKINE, Plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Heating, 659 W. First South, W-4327-W.

**OMAHA, NEB.**, PHOTOGRAPHERS, SANDBERG & EITNER, 107 South Sixteenth st., For Photos of Quality.

**SPOKANE, WASH.**, BANKS, THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Chief Bank, corner River and Howard. Start a bank account with us; pay all your bills by check. We pay 4 per cent on savings accounts. Open every Saturday night from 6 to 8.

**BARBER SHOPS**, ROY'S BARBER SHOP, Strictly up to date, 16 Wall Street.

**CAFE**, CLERMONT WAFFLE HOUSE, Sprague & Lincoln. Waffles day and night, chops and steaks; 25c lunch; short order, all day.

**CLOTHING**, WEIN'S CLOTHING HOUSE, "Stylish So Clothing Specialists," 531 Riverside, Phone A-2798.

**CLOAKS and SUITS**, TIS TRUE you can save one half and more on a Suit, Coat or Dress at the UP-STAIRS STORE, Also Milliner, The Florence Co., THE UPSTAIRS STORE, 505 to 516 Mohawk bldg., Main 978.

**DENTISTS**, DR. A. B. LOCKARD, 205 Hyde Building, Phone Main 1355.

**HAIRDRESSING**, VELVETINA SHOP, 420-422 People's Bank bldg., All you'd expect of a first-class establishment.

**KING BROS.**, 719 Second Ave., CORRECT STYLES.

**WESTERN**, SPOKANE (Continued), DRESSMAKING, MISS SELMA AKINS, Dressmaking and Tailoring, 517 Granite Block.

**DRY CLEANERS**, CASCADE LAUNDRY, Exp. French Dry Cleaning, Phone Main 286 and B1374.

**DRY GOODS and NOTIONS**, MRS. C. KROMBERG, 61226 Hamilton, Bolt dry goods, embroideries, laces, etc. Adults and children's hosiery, Gl. 1154.

**EXCLUSIVE TAILORING**, HUPP, Fashioner of Fine Clothes for the Man Who Knows, 863 First Ave.

**GROCERS**, KING GROCERY and MARKET, Superior Groceries and delicatessen, Call Main 1439 or A-2327 0147 Monroe.

**BUSY BEE MERCANTILE CO.**, "THE QUALITY GROCER," Imported and domestic groceries. Our own kitchen for bakery and delicatessen products. Meat and sausage department under expert supervision. Fresh produce fresh daily. First class delivery everywhere. 714 and 716 Main ave. Phones: Main 530 and A-2446.

## WESTERN

## SPOKANE (Continued)

**DRY CLEANERS**, CASCADE LAUNDRY, Exp. French Dry Cleaning, Phone Main 286 and B1374.

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**BUSY BEE MERCANTILE CO.**, "THE QUALITY GROCER," Imported and domestic groceries. Our own kitchen for bakery and delicatessen products. Meat and sausage department under expert supervision. Fresh produce fresh daily. First class delivery everywhere. 714 and 716 Main ave. Phones: Main 530 and A-2446.

**HAIRDRESSING and MANICURING**, THE ORIENTAL HAIR SHOP, 212-14 Peyton block—All kinds of toilet and hair work. MME. SINKS, Main 2162.

**HOTELS**, HOTEL TOURAINE—Transient rates 50c and up with private bath \$1.50 and up. Riverside and 14th.

**LAUNDRIES**, PEARL LAUNDRY—Soft river water used. No strong acids. We know how. Call Glen. 411 and 413 or F-1371.

**MAY MANTON PATTERNS**, FOR PATTERNS from the Woman's Page of the Monitor, phone M 1708, or see BLAKELY DRY GOODS CO.

**PIANO INSTRUCTION**, JULIA VERNON BAKER, PIANO INSTRUCTION, 228 THE AUDITORIUM.

**PIANOS**, PIANOS SOLD DIRECT—"National" factory (Boston), BETTY D. ORRER (Conservatory teacher), act. Touraine Hotel or Colfax.

**REAL ESTATE and INVESTMENTS**, C. F. CLOUGH CO., Spokane, Wash. Real Estate, Investments, Insurance, Loans and Rentals. Established 25 years.

**SHOES**, "FOOT-COMFORT-QUALITY-ECONOMY" assured if you buy of ROGERS SHOE CO., 408 Riverside.

**TAXICABS**, CITY CAB & TAXI CO., Bell, 1000 Main, A-3487, W. J. & M. C. Conley, Props., 105 Howard.

**TRANSFER and STORAGE**, WE HURRY—The Car Transfer and Storage Co., for moving vans and baggage wagons, Phone Main 3285 or A-3285.

**SEATTLE, WASH.**, ADVERTISING, THORNE ADVERTISING SERVICE, Inc., 610-618 Third Building.

**ATTORNEYS**, THORWALD SIEGFRIED, Northern Bank Building, Fourth and Pike sts., Main 8000.

**KAIR & GREGORY**, 911-13 AMERICAN BANK BLDG., SECOND at MADISON.

**BAKERS**, HOLSUM BREAD, Made clean, sold clean, delivered clean. Thirty-two ounce loaf for 19 cents. Your grocer sells "HOLSUM." Ask for it.

**CAFE**, BUNCH OF GRAPES CAFE, Cobb Building, Mrs. F. A. COOKE, Prop.

**CAFETERIA**, BIRD'S CAFETERIA, A refined place to eat, Union Street, Opposite Postoffice.

**"SOMETHING NEW"**—HICK'S CAFETERIA and Electric Grill, Leary bldg., for ladies and gentlemen. Same reasonable prices as elsewhere. Private dining room for ladies. Music.











## RATES

DISPLAY: 1 TO 12 TIMES, PER LINE, 15c; 13 TO 25 TIMES, PER LINE, 12c; 26 OR MORE TIMES, PER LINE, 10c; MEASURE, 14 LINES TO THE INCH.

## Classified Advertisements

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivalled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

## RATES

SET SOLID: 1 OR 2 TIMES, PER LINE, 12c; 3 OR MORE TIMES, PER LINE, 10c; MEASURE, 12 LINES TO THE INCH.

## REAL ESTATE-AUCTIONS

## REAL ESTATE-AUCTIONS

## REAL ESTATE-AUCTIONS

## REAL ESTATE

## REAL ESTATE-PENNSYLVANIA

## REAL ESTATE-PENNSYLVANIA

## REAL ESTATE-PASADENA, CAL.



# Corporation Sales

were sales  
Authorized by the City of New York  
of lots owned by the City

The following were the prices lots sold for at these sales:

Lexington Avenue, 52nd St.	\$450 each	Present Value	\$40,000.	Paid per annum on investment	140%
43rd St., bet. 5th & 6th Ave.	\$1200 "	"	\$125,000.	"	166%
4th Avenue, 50th-51st St.	\$450 "	"	\$60,000.	"	220%
64th-65th Sts. & Broadway	\$400 "	"	\$125,000.	"	400%
58th St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.	\$220 "	"	\$100,000.	"	500%
5th Avenue, 86th-87th Sts.	\$505 "	"	\$150,000.	"	500%
5th Avenue, 56th & 57th Sts.	\$575 "	"	\$350,000.	"	1000%

The State of New York Banking Department

Liquidator of Carnegie Trust Co. and Northern Bank has

## Authorized the sale of the 3,019 separate lots in the Morris Park Race Track

You can buy these lots for whatever you choose to pay for them—  
They will make as good an investment  
as the lots sold at Corporation Sales—  
The City Is Growing Faster Northward Today than ever before.  
You Must See the Opportunity offered you at the absolute and unreserved  
Auction Sale which begins May 31st and Succeeding Days  
in the Club House on the property.  
70% can remain on mortgage. Titles insured free by Lawyers Title Ins. & Trust Co.

Send for maps and particulars to

J. Clarence Davies, 149th St. and 3d Ave., New York City  
Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St., New York City

Agents and Auctioneers.

### SHAFT UNVEILING COMES JUNE 14

NORTH ANDOVER, Mass.—Plans are being made for the unveiling June 14 of the soldiers' and sailors' monument erected by the citizens of this town on the green fronting the North Andover high school at Osgood and Main streets. The monument was designed by Mrs. Theo A. R. Kitson of Quincy, Mass. The address on the occasion will be delivered by Solon W. Stevens of Winchester, Mass. The unveiling will be done by Miss Dorothy Farnum of this town a great granddaughter of Capt. Benjamin Farnum of the Continental army. Samuel D. Stevens of North Andover will present the memorial on behalf of the citizens of the town. Peter Holt, chairman of the board of selectmen, will accept on the part of the town. Needham and Lawton posts, G. A. R. of Lawrence and W. S. Bartlett post of Andover will attend. The Rev. George E. Lovejoy, state chaplain of the G. A. R. will offer prayer. A parade will be held in connection with the event.

### NEW Y. M. C. A. NOT SELF-SUPPORTING

LAWRENCE, Mass.—The Y. M. C. A. here reports that the new \$150,000 home is not self-supporting. Nearly \$23,000 was required in maintaining the association here during the past year. During the year 1912 men and boys have been members of 17 distinct nationalities and 14 religions. Of the total, 39 per cent are engaged in industrial occupations. The number of men and boys who have made use of the gymnasium, baths and swimming pool was 29,548.

### LOBSTER SMACK TO HAVE TRIAL

About 20 local lobster dealers and their friends sail from Commercial wharf this afternoon on board the new lobster smack Conqueror, recently completed at Rockport, Mass., for A. L. Young, vice-president of the Boston Lobster Exchange. The vessel will have her official trial trip and will sail immediately for Maine ports. Mr. Young decided that it is too late to send her to Nova Scotia where the law prohibits trapping lobsters after June 15. Capt. W. O. Wallace is in command of the Conqueror, which is the second smack to be built in Massachusetts. The vessel has been at Gloucester for several days fitting out for her trade. The well on the vessel has a capacity for 9000 live lobsters. With a 50-foot length, the vessel is 14.5 feet beam and 7 feet depth of hold.

#### SYNOD TO RAISE \$200,000

DALLAS, Tex.—Solely to consider the Austin College at Sherman, the synod of Texas and the Presbyterian church met in Dallas recently at the First Presbyterian church and decided to raise \$200,000 for the institution and accepting the offer of the citizens of Sherman to raise \$50,000 of that amount for the rebuilding of the main building, which was destroyed.

#### BENEFIT IS PROPOSED

Women interested in the Mt. Pleasant home met this afternoon at the Copley Plaza to discuss plans for a benefit entertainment to be held on the piazzas and lawn of the home, 50 Elm Hill avenue, Roxbury, next month.

#### REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

MONEY TO LOAN  
ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES  
Quick service, low rates; bring in your applications. "MONEY ADVANCED ON CONSTRUCTION LOANS." EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 293 Washington st.

#### OPPORTUNITIES-CALIFORNIA

I WILL GUARANTEE to locate you anywhere on the Pacific Coast IN ANY BUSINESS, particularly in California, Oregon or Washington. If you are looking for a chance to locate here; if you have money to invest in 8 per cent first mortgage or income property, guaranteed by title trust and abstract Co., tell me what you want and I will get it for you. References given on application. Address: DAN VAN WAGENEN, 427 Story bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

#### DESK ROOM TO LET

ONE-HALF SMALL OFFICE, centrally located, fine facilities; moderate expense; only one person now occupying. Rm. 602, Kimball bldg., 18 Tremont st., Boston.

#### OFFICE SUPPLIES

New and second-hand Oak and Cypress in sections, immediate delivery. Price very low. Bank, Store and Office Fixtures.

Interior Woodwork and Railings  
Ornamental Iron, Brass and Bronze Work, Bank Counter Screens, Metal Grilles, Window Guards, all kinds of wire work.  
JAMES A. GLASS  
320 Devonshire st.  
Phone F. F. 1773

#### CITY SELLS BOND ISSUE

ONTARIO, Ore.—The \$17,000 municipal bond issue, voted at the last election, was sold to Causey-Foster of Denver at a premium of \$433. The bonds are for 20 years, bearing 6 per cent interest with a 10-year option payment. The proceeds are to be used in building a city hall and extending a sewerage system.

### HARRISVILLE, N. H. TO LET

Farm of 70 acres; mansion house fully furnished containing the usual living rooms, six master's rooms, two rooms for servants, running water, bath, etc.; barn for two horses; icehouse stocked; water pumped by gas engine; vegetable garden all planted; horse and two carriages can be hired with place; two miles from Harrisville Station, five miles from Dublin; beautiful country; rent reasonable; for summer only. For further particulars apply to J. F. F. BIEWSTER, 111 Devonshire st., Boston.

### Chestnut Hill

FOR SALE — A very desirable and conveniently situated lot of land, suitable for one or more residences. Has not been offered before.

### COFFIN & TABER 24 MILK STREET

Established 1836, Incorporated 1894  
Telephone, Oxford 174  
JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS  
ROOFERS AND METAL WORKERS  
Slate, Gravel and Metal Roofing  
Gutters, Conductors and Skylights  
Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing.  
Office 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

### MALDEN

Three-family house in first-class order with all modern conveniences for sale on easy terms or would exchange for small farm near Boston. Apply to J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

### Houses, Apartments to Rent

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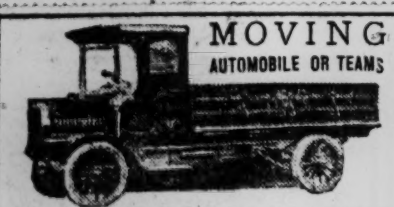
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3845, 3847, 3849, 3851, 3853, 3855, 3857, 3859, 3861, 3863, 3865, 3867, 3869, 3871, 3873, 3875, 3877, 3879, 3881, 3883, 3885, 3887, 3889, 3891, 3893, 3895, 3897, 3899, 3901, 3903, 3905, 3907, 3909, 3911, 3913, 3915, 3917, 3919, 3921, 3923, 3925, 3927, 3929, 3931, 3933, 3935, 3937, 3939, 3941, 3943, 3945, 3947, 3949, 3951, 3953, 3955, 3957, 3959, 3961, 3963, 3965, 3967, 3969, 3971, 3973, 3975, 3977, 3979, 3981, 3983, 3985, 3987, 3989, 3991, 3993, 3995, 3997, 3999, 4001, 4003, 4005, 4007, 4009, 4011, 4013







to union labor men. A dollar from each union worker in the city, about \$12,000 in all, was pledged to finance the proposition.

### GOV. FOSS APPOINTS DENTISTS

Governor Foss today nominated Dr. Charles W. Hale of Springfield and Dr. Owen J. Egan of Fall River for the state board of registration in dentistry.

Sirs Afghan Prince, Hull, E.; Tagus, Southampton via Barbados, Colon, etc.; Iswick, St. Lucia; Prinz August Wilhelm, Colon, Kingston, etc.; El Valle, Weston; Olympic, Southampton; Norfolk Range, Cienfuegos; Stampalia.

cept West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe ..... S  
China, Japan and Korea ..... P  
Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines ..... S

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Merchandise for the U. S. postal agent not be sent via Canada. North Manchuria is

Shanghai. .... San Fran. May 30, 6 p.m.  
at Shanghai or Japanese parcel post can  
be forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

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# Better Sentiment Reflected in Stock Market

## STOCK MARKET SHOWS RATHER VARIABLE TONE

After Early Improvement Bears Become More Active and Course of Prices Irregular—Petroleum Issues Weak

### BOSTON IS UNSTEADY

Although business on the New York exchange this morning was very quiet a better tone was in evidence. Prices were slightly higher at the opening than last night's closing figures and further improvement was made in the early trading.

Sentiment probably was influenced by the fact that the New York City \$45,000,000 bond issue was heavily oversubscribed. It also was reported that the \$125,000,000 Chinese loan was largely oversubscribed, indicating that there was considerable more money awaiting investment than people generally supposed.

Canadian Pacific was in demand in New York, following its advance in the London market. Other railroad issues also were well bought. The Rock Island issues made good gains in the early trading. At the end of the first half-hour the tone was easy.

Some gains were made by local stocks, but price changes for the most part were unimportant.

The bears became more active later in the session and before midday had succeeded in causing a moderate reaction. Canadian Pacific opened up 1/4 at 237 1/2, advanced to 238 and declined a point before midday. Southern Pacific opened up 1/4 at 97 1/2 and declined under 97. Union Pacific opened unchanged at 150 1/2, improved fractionally and lost a point. Steel opened unchanged at 60 1/2, advanced to 60 1/2 and then declined a point.

Mexican Petroleum, California Petroleum and American Cotton Oil were weak. St. Louis San Francisco first preferred was higher. The Rock Island issues, after showing early improvement, dropped back.

On the local exchange Edison Electric was off 7 points at 200. Osceola opened up a point at 84 and advanced a point further. Pullman opened off a point at 154 and dropped a point further before midday.

Further recession in some directions and improvement in others occurred in the early afternoon. Price changes, however, were small.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Denver & Salt Lake railroad has increased stock from \$10,000,000 to \$35,000,000.

Pennsylvania system paid out \$188,749,212 last year in wages. Stockholders total 100,000. System has 11,644 miles of road, with trackage of 25,895.

Applications have been received from about 1000 banks for the \$10,000,000 stock which Secretary McAdoo is preparing to distribute among government depositaries.

It is expected that Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Company will declare stock dividend of \$500,000 from surplus of \$3,000,000, increase making outstanding stock \$2,500,000.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, London, has announced an issue of £1,200,000 new stock at 112 1/2, presumably for acquisition of Nelson fleet of steamships running to South America. Other pending issues include the city of Louisiana, £480,000 4 1/2 per cent at 90; a Hunan municipal loan, £1,300,000, of which £800,000 are being placed in London in 5 1/2 per cent bonds, about 98 1/2; a Dominion Steel Corporation issue of £500,000 6 per cent preference shares at 93.

## WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Showers tonight and Thursday; moderate easterly winds.

WASHINGTON: The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows: New England: Showers tonight and Thursday; warmer tonight in the interior; moderate east to southeast winds.

The low pressure area is central in Wisconsin and extends southwest to Mexico. It is causing rain in parts of the lake region and much unsettled weather in other interior districts and in the southern states. Fair weather continues over the rest of the country. Temperatures are somewhat higher in nearly all northern districts and above freezing at all stations. The temperature is lowest, 36 degrees at Calgary and Medicine Hat, British northwest.

TEMPERATURE TODAY  
6 a. m. .... 58-12 noon. .... 68  
Average temperature yesterday, 58-17-24.

IN OTHER CITIES  
(Maximum)

Washington ..... 60  
New York ..... 62  
Boston ..... 62  
Buffalo ..... 62  
Philadelphia ..... 62  
Chicago ..... 62  
St. Louis ..... 62  
San Francisco ..... 62

ALMANAC FOR TODAY  
Sun rises ..... 4:37  
Sun sets ..... 7:34  
Length of day ..... 12:07 p. m.  
LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 7:34 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Ala. Coal 5 p. d.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Amalgamated	74 1/2	75	74	74 1/2
Am B. & F. Co.	92	92	92	92
Am Can. p. d.	33	33	32 1/2	32 1/2
Am Can. p. d.	92	92	92	92
Am Cotton Oil	41	41	39	39 1/2
Am. Loco.	32 1/2	33	32 1/2	33
Am. Smelting	67 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Am. Smelting p. d.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am. T. & T.	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Am. Woolen p. d.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Anaconda	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Atchafalaya	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Baldwin	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Balt. & Oho.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Beth Steel p. d.	70	70	70	70
Brooklyn R. T.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Cal. Petrol.	41 1/2	41 1/2	37	38 1/2
Cal. Petrol. p. d.	68	68	68	68
Can. Pac.	237 1/2	238	237	237
Cent. Leather p. d.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Ches. & Oho.	64	65	64 1/2	64 1/2
Ch. M. & S. P. p. d.	108	108	107 1/2	107 1/2
Ch. M. & S. P. p. d.	136	136	135 1/2	135 1/2
Ch. N. & W. p. d.	130	130	130	130
Chino	39 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Col. Fuel	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Cons. Gas	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Corn Prod.	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
D. & H. p. d.	154	154	154	154
Erie	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Gen. Electric	139	139	138 1/2	138 1/2
Gen. Motor p. d.	73	73	73	73
Goldfield Cons.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Goodrich p. d.	93	93	93	93
Gr. Nor. Ore.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. d.	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Gr. N. & W. p. d.	123 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2
Gu. Ex. Co.	47	47	46 1/2	46 1/2
Illinois Cent.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Inspiration	17	17	17	17
Int. Ag. Chem.	8	8	8	8
Int. Met. p. d.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Inter-Met. p. d.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Int. Paper	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Kan. & Tex.	23	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Lehigh Valley	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2
Loose-Wiles Co.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Long Island	38	38	38	38
Mex. Petrol.	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Mex. Petrol. p. d.	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Missouri Pacific	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
N. R. & M. p. d.	21 1/2	21 1/2	19 1/2	20
Nevada Cons.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
N. Y. Central	100	100	99 1/2	99 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Norfolk & W.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Norfolk & W. p. d.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Pennsylvania	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Penn. p. d.	18	18	18	18
Reading	160 1/2	161 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2
Rep. I. & S. p. d.	82	82	81 1/2	81 1/2
Rock Island	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Southern Pac.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Southern Ry. p. d.	166	166	166	166
Standard Milling	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
St. L. & S. F.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
St. L. & S. F. p. d.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
St. L. & S. F. p. d.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Studebaker	26 1/2	27	26 1/2	27
Texas Copper	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Tenn. Coal	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Third Ave. & L.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Toledo Ry. & L.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Union Pac.	150 1/2	150 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
U. S. Rubber	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Rubber p. d.	105	105	105	105
U. S. Steel	60 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
U. S. Steel p. d.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Utah Copper	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Utah Copper p. d.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Wabash p. d.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Woolworth	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2

—Ex-dividend.

## CHICAGO BOARD

	High	Low	Close
Wheat	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
May	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
July	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Sept.	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Nov.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Jan.	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Mar.	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
May	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
July	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Sept.	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Nov.	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Jan.	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Mar.	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
May	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
July	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Sept.	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Nov.	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Jan.	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Mar.	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
May	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
July	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Sept.	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Nov.	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Jan.	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Mar.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
May	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
July	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Sept.	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Nov.	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Jan.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Mar.	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
May	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
July	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Sept.	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Nov.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Jan.	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Mar.	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
May	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
July	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Sept.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Nov.	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Jan.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Mar.	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
May	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
July	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Sept.	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Nov.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Jan.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Mar.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
May	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
July	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Sept.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Nov.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Jan.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Mar.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
May	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
July	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Sept.	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Nov.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Jan.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Mar.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
May	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
July	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Sept.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Nov.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Jan.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Mar.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
May	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
July	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Sept.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Nov.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Jan.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Mar.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
May	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
July	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Sept.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Nov.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Jan.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Mar.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
May	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
July	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Sept.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Nov.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Jan.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Mar.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
May	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
July	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Sept.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Nov.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Jan.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Mar.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
May	1/2	1/2	1/2

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondents:

Wheat—Market rather steady, considering crop news unduly regarded as quiet good. Shorts bought on further complaints from Canada, but offerings showed increase. Beneficial rains again falling in many parts of winter wheat belt and eastern spring wheat territory. Export demand does not seem especially active.

The belief still prevails that Europe will take considerable of our wheat, buying more freely on the depression. Broomhall's weekly international report says that North America will be called upon to furnish about 6,000,000 bushels weekly for the ensuing nine weeks.

Local interests are imbued with the idea that this can readily be spared with the prospects for a bumper winter wheat crop, and with normal conditions for the spring wheat belt to the end of the season.

Corn—Was irregular, tending slightly toward lower levels. Wet weather over most of the belt gave rise to further claims of delayed planting, but clear conditions are predicted. The country is selling more freely and the demand from speculative shorts was less urgent.

Oats—Weak, as many expected. Declines were small and apparently some of the principal loans were indisposed to sell despite beneficial rains in many sections where needed. Country offers have increased somewhat.

## ADMITTED TO LIST

NEW YORK—Committee on stock list of stock exchange has directed that controller's temporary receipts for city of New York 4 1/2 per cent corporate stock due 1963 when issued be admitted to list, and be traded in "and interest" from May 20.

## LONDON BUYING OF AMERICANS IS A FEATURE

Harriman Issues Make Good Showing and Other Railroad Stocks Also in Demand—Canadian Pacific Shows Strength

### MARKETS IRREGULAR

LONDON—Markets steady all day; Americans slightly improved.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON—Sentiment on American railway shares today was more cheerful and business in the group increased. The best showing was made by the Harriman issues and there were repurchases of Denver & Rio Grande and Rock Island descriptions.

Canadian Pacific displayed strength, the bears retiring.

Markets generally had an irregular appearance. A heavy tone prevailed in domestic issues and there was some pressure on consols owing to the continued succession of new applications for a variety of loans.







# Leading Events in Athletic World

## C. L. JOHNSTON AND F. CADY WIN IN SEMI-FINALS

Two Amherst Players Easily Dispose of Opponents in New England College Tourney on Longwood Courts

### FINALS TOMORROW

That Amherst College will retain the singles championship of the New England Tennis Association was made certain this morning when her two representatives, C. L. Johnston, Jr., the present champion, and F. Cady, won their semi-final matches on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club. Johnston easily defeated C. F. Cutler of Williams, while Cady won from H. W. Webster of Dartmouth. Johnston and Cady will meet in the final round tomorrow morning.

Chief interest in the semi-finals this morning centered in the Johnston-Cutler match. Johnston was a decided favorite to win and he lived up to expectations. While the first set went to deuce, the Amherst star was in command of the situation from the very start. He served strongly and showed a fine back hand stroke which was more than his opponent could handle. Cutler used a curve service which appeared to be very good, but it failed utterly to bother Johnston. The score by points:

**FIRST SET**  
Johnston..... 4 1 1 6 1 2 4 1 4 4 30 7  
Cutler..... 1 2 0 4 4 1 2 2 1 1 0 31-5

**SECOND SET**  
Johnston..... 1 2 2 4 4 2 2 4 4 25 6  
Cutler..... 1 1 2 2 4 0 2 0 1 5-2

Cady had a hard-fought first set with Webster, the games going to 8-6 before Amherst finally won. Three of the games were deuce and curiously enough Webster won all of these. The first set seemed to give Cady more confidence and took some away from Webster so that the Amherst man had no difficulty in taking the second set at 6-1. Cady was much the steadier throughout the match. He kept the ball traveling low and most of his returns were very close to the top of the net. Webster did not show up in his best form. The score by points:

**FIRST SET**  
Cady..... 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 45 8  
Webster..... 1 2 0 4 1 1 2 2 1 1 0 41-6

**SECOND SET**  
Cady..... 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 27 6  
Webster..... 1 1 2 2 4 0 2 0 1 5-2

**SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP**  
(Send final round)

C. L. Johnston, Jr., Amherst, defeated C. F. Cutler, Williams, 7-5, 6-2.  
F. Cady, Amherst, defeated H. W. Webster, Dartmouth, 8-6, 6-1.

One match in doubles is to be played this afternoon when Johnston and Cady of Amherst meet Victor and Cutler of Williams in the second round. The winner of this match will play tomorrow afternoon in the finals.

## PRINCETON IS AGAIN VICTOR

PRINCETON, N. J. Princeton's tennis team added another victory to its list Tuesday afternoon, defeating Yale, Princeton won five of the six singles and two of the three doubles matches.

After the meet the Princeton team elected Winifred Hayes Macne, a sophomore, captain for next year to succeed Montgomery. Macne comes from California and has been a consistent winner for Princeton. With George Church he was the intercollegiate doubles champion last year. The summary:

**SINGLES**  
Macne, Princeton, beat Mann, Yale, 3-6, 6-4, 6-1.  
Church, Princeton, beat Gates, Yale, 6-1, 6-0.  
Ryder, Princeton, beat Evans, Yale, 6-4, 4-6, 6-2.  
Farr, Princeton, beat Stanley, Yale, 6-2, 6-4.  
Kiddler, Princeton, beat Lockwood, Yale, 6-0, 6-2.  
Pensley, Yale, beat Vandewater, Princeton, 1-6, 6-4, 6-3.

**DOUBLES**  
Church and Macne, Princeton, beat Mann and Whitworth, Yale, 6-2, 5-7.  
Kuhn and Kiddler, Princeton, beat Gates and Lockwood, Yale, 6-4, 6-3.  
Pensley and Stanley, Yale, beat Vandewater and Farr, Princeton, 2-6, 7-5, 6-3.

## MICHIGAN AGAIN BEATS SYRACUSE

SYRACUSE The Syracuse University baseball team was beaten again by Michigan Tuesday afternoon by a score of 10 to 8. Although the local players out-hit their opponents their erratic work at critical moments caused their downfall.

A series of errors, following a chance to complete an apparently easy double play with one out, gave the visitors six runs. Syracuse rallied in the ninth, but with three men on bases and two out, a pinch batmen hit to the shortstop for the third out. De Silva, who pitched for the Orange, helped toward his own defeat by a series of poor pitches. The score:

**INNINGS**  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.  
Michigan..... 2 0 2 6 0 0 0 10-6  
Syracuse..... 2 0 2 0 1 2 0 0 0-8 14-6

Batteries: Sisler, Barbeau and Webber; Desliva and Falor. Umpire, Hoagland. Time, 2h. 5m.

## STAHL TO JOIN TEAM FRIDAY

Manager Garland Stahl, of the Boston American League Baseball Club, stated Tuesday that he will leave here Friday, and join his team in New York on their return from their western trip. He does not know for a certainty whether or not he will be able to resume active play. Manager Stahl was present at the game between the Boston Nationals and the Chicago team Tuesday afternoon.

## VISITORS HAVE FAST PRACTISE AT LONGWOOD

Three Members of Australasian Tennis Team Play Single and Double Matches

Shortly after 11 o'clock this morning three of the Australasian tennis players who will represent that country in the international matches against the American team in New York next month turned out for practice on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club. Beals C. Wright, former national champion, arrived on the grounds with the visitors, who were A. R. Jones, S. N. Doust and Horace Rice, and played with them in both the single and double matches.

The Australians did not show very well in the single matches and did not play their regular game, playing easy and with little energy. In the doubles, however, they performed in a remarkable manner and their work was hard and fast.

One feature of their playing that attracts attention is the manner of standing within a few feet of the net when the opposing side is serving, and depending on their reach and ability to jump for the ball.

In this manner they can gather in almost anything that comes over the net within the lines of the court. Captain Doust has a particularly strong service and Horace Rice can cover ground at a very rapid rate. His footwork calling forth praise in every match this morning. A. R. Jones, the third member of the visiting team, plays a very sure, steady game, and has a curved service that is difficult to handle. They will play again this afternoon.

## BASEBALL PICKUPS

Connolly is getting to be the home-run man of the Boston Nationals.

What a game Cobb played yesterday! Three hits in three times up and stole home again.

Cleveland climbed up nearer the Athletics yesterday and is now less than a game away from first place.

It took Wagner to defeat the Brooklyn Nationals. He was all over the field and made a single that won the game for his team.

The New York Americans and Philadelphia Nationals were the only east-ern teams to win games yesterday. The Boston Americans did not play.

It will be six weeks before Foster, the star third baseman of the Washington Americans gets back in the lineup. Pitcher Cashion is also out for three weeks.

Plans are on foot to make June 3 "Walter Johnson day" at Washington. This will be the first day the Washington club plays at home after its western trip. Money, a silver loving cup and floral tributes are the gifts being planned.

## AMHERST LEADS IN ENTRY LIST

Sixteen New England colleges have made entries for the New England intercollegiate track and field championship meeting to be held in the Harvard Stadium, Soldiers field, Friday and Saturday afternoon, having six men in every event with the exception of the pole vault. Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Holy Cross, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Williams and Brown have named large fields.

Bates, Maine, Tufts, Colby, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Trinity, Vermont, Wesleyan and Worcester Polytechnic Institute are all to be represented.

The preliminaries will be held Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and the finals Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. There are 14 events on the program, which are the same as the intercollegiate championship with the discus throw added.

## APPLICATIONS CLOSE FRIDAY

Applications for tickets to the intercollegiate track meet in the Stadium May 31, will close on Friday at 5 P. M. Application blanks may be secured at Wright & Ditson's, Spalding's and Iver Johnson's and in Cambridge at Leavitt & Pierce's and Ames's.

Following the close of these applications Friday, the tickets remaining unsold will be put on general sale at the stores named above. Applications should be sent to Walter Tufts, Jr., manager, Harvard Athletic Association, Cambridge, Mass., and checks or money orders should be made payable to him.

## MRS. BARLOW WINS AT GOLF

PHILADELPHIA Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion, holder of the women's individual golf championship of Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. G. O. Soddards, St. Davids, by 9 up and 7 to play, in the first round of match play in the championship tourney Tuesday. Miss Caverley and Miss E. W. Campbell, two of the younger players, won their matches.

**CAROLINA LEAGUE**  
Charlotte 2, Winston-Salem 1.  
Greensboro 2, Durham 1.  
Raleigh 1, Asheville 0.

## HARVARD CREWS LEAVE TONIGHT FOR ITHACA, N. Y.

Tonight at 7 o'clock the Harvard varsity and freshman crew squads, coach, managers and trainers will leave Cambridge for Ithaca, N. Y., where they are to meet the Cornell varsity and freshmen in dual races on Lake Cayuga Saturday afternoon. The boats will go by a special express in charge of Charles Hart, who will try to have them ready for the use of the crews when they reach Ithaca tomorrow afternoon.

It is planned to have the crews on the water for a short row before lunch tomorrow and again in the afternoon. The varsity is using the new Ward shell. The whole party will number 28.

The varsity rowed in the same order in Tuesday's practice as on Monday, with Murray in Morgan's place at No. 3. Morgan is said to be out of condition. He will be taken on the trip, but there is small chance that he will get in the race. Yesterday both varsity and freshman crews were on the river for a long row, with both boats going fairly well.

The orders, which will probably be the same for the race on Saturday, were: University crew—Harwood, stroke; Meyer, F. Goodale, E. Curtis, 2; MacVicar, 4; Murray, 3; Trumbull, 2; Reynolds, bow; Captain Ables,cox.

Freshman crew—Chichester, stroke; Soucy, 2; Gilman, 6; Schall, 5; Parsons, 4; Potter, 3; Captain Morgan, 2; Herlick, bow; Kewsey,cox.

The following men will make the trip to Ithaca:  
University squad—Capt. C. T. Ables, 13; L. Curtis, Jr., 14; W. T. Gardner, 14; A. M. Goodale, 15; R. Harwood, 15; G. M. MacVicar, 15; R. H. Meyer, 15; E. D. Murray, 13; H. A. Murray, 15; C. Reynolds, 14; F. H. Trumbull, 14.  
Freshman squad—L. S. Chichester, Jr., C. E. Gilman, Jr., R. F. Herlick, Jr., C. H. Kewsey, A. T. Lyman, Capt. D. P. Morgan, K. B. G. Parsons, T. H. Potter, C. E. Schall, E. W. Soucy, J. Talcott, Jr., and Managers A. S. E. Curtis, 13; G. L. Aspinwall, 14, and S. M. Felton, Jr., 16; Dr. Young, Coach Wray and boat rigger Hart.

## NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	1913	1912
Philadelphia	18	7	720	373
Brooklyn	19	10	653	310
New York	15	13	536	410
Chicago	16	16	500	481
St. Louis	13	19	500	419
Pittsburgh	12	18	419	481
Boston	11	16	407	357
Cincinnati	9	21	390	257

## RESULTS TUESDAY

Chicago 7, Boston 3.  
St. Louis 8, New York 0.  
Pittsburgh 4, Brooklyn 1.  
Philadelphia 5, Cincinnati 1.

## GAMES TODAY

Chicago at Boston.  
St. Louis at New York.  
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.  
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.

## CHICAGO DEFEATS BOSTON

The Chicago Nationals opened the first of their 1913 series with Boston Tuesday winning by a score of 7 to 3. Chicago scored all of her runs in the second inning in which bases on balls by Purdie, who pitched for Boston, and a three base hit by Zimmerman figured prominently.

Purdie was succeeded by Rudolph, who held Chicago safe at all times. Overall pitched for the winners and was effective most of the time. The score:

**INNINGS**  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.  
Chicago..... 0 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 7-7  
Boston..... 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 3-3

Batteries—Overall and Archer; Purdie, Rudolph and Whiting. Umpires—Eaton and Brennan. Time—2h. 3m.

## ST. LOUIS BEATS NEW YORK, 8-0

NEW YORK—Harmon held New York to two singles Tuesday and St. Louis shut out the locals, 8 to 0. Only two New York players reached first base. Murray singled cleanly to center in the second, while Burns hit out a grounder in the ninth. In each instance two men already were out. Mathewson was hit harder than at any time this season, the visitors getting 12 hits in six innings. The St. Louis batsmen bunted on Mathewson throughout, and seven of their hits off the New York star were in field hits. They scored two runs in the fifth on singles by Oakes, Whitted, Wingo, Huggins and Magee, and a poor throw by Meyers. With the bases full, Mathewson struck out Shekard and threw out Mowrey. St. Louis scored again in the sixth on a pass to Konechky, Oakes' sacrifice.

Whitted's double and infield singles by Harmon and Huggins. After Whitte relieved Mathewson, St. Louis continued scoring. A miss by Burns led in two runs in the eighth, and three hits gave two runs in the ninth. The score:

**INNINGS**  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.  
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 2 2 0 0 8-15  
New York..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-2

Batteries—Harmon and Wingo; Mathewson, Whitte and Meyers; Hartley, Umpires—Rigler and Byron. Time—1h. 50m.

## WAGNER PLAYS FINE GAME

BROOKLYN—Brooklyn was defeated in their first clash of the season with Pittsburgh Tuesday. Shortstop Wagner not only cut off many a promising base hit, but came up in the fifth inning, with the bases full and two out, and drove out a single that Stengel made good for three bases by a fumble and three runs came home. Wagner tried to steal home, but lost the decision by a poor slide.

Allen passed Robinson, with one out in the fifth, and then made a poor throw on Menor's grounder that should have been turned into a double play. J. Miller first up in the sixth, hit for a homer.

**INNINGS**  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.  
Pittsburgh..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9-15  
Brooklyn..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-7

Batteries—Robinson and Simon; Allen, Slack and O. Miller. Umpires—Klem and Orth. Time—1h. 40m.

## PHILADELPHIA WINS EASY GAME

**INNINGS**  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.  
Philadelphia..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9-15  
Cincinnati..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-1

Batteries—Alexander and Killifer; Fromme, Packard and Clarke. Umpires—O'Day and Ennis. Time—1h. 30m.

## SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE

Charleston 1, Jacksonville 0.  
Columbus 3, Macon 2.  
Savannah 7, Albany 1.

## TEXAS LEAGUE

Dallas 2, Beaumont 1.  
Ft. Worth 1, San Antonio 0.  
Houston 2, Waco 0.

## UNITED STATES TENNIS PLAYERS ASSEMBLE SOON

All Four Members of the Davis Cup Candidates Are Expected in New York by Saturday Next

### DOUBLES NOW THERE

NEW YORK—It is expected that the last of this week will find all of the tennis players who have been named to take part in the preliminary matches with the Australasian team in this city next June for the right to go to England and complete in the semi-final round of the Dwight F. Davis international lawn tennis bowl here and ready to start in their final training for the test matches. H. H. Hackett and Raymond D. Little, who have been named as the doubles players, are already here and are working hard in order to get into championship form. M. E. McLoughlin, the national champion has left his home in California and is due here Thursday. R. N. Williams, Jr., the Harvard star and the other member of the team, is expected here not later than Saturday.

That in McLoughlin and Williams the two best singles players in this country have been selected is without question. McLoughlin is the present champion and is one of the best players the country has ever developed. Not as smooth and accurate in his play as the great Larned perhaps, but a man of dazzling brilliancy and great ability to smash himself to victory.

His record during the past three or four years has been one of steady improvement and if there is any player in the country who could give him a hard battle for his title, it is Williams, the other singles player selected.

Williams' rise to a high rank in lawn tennis has been very rapid. Last year he won the clay court championship in the all-comers' final at Newport. He is not such a hard driver as the Pacific coast star and may not appear as "brilliant on the court; but he is very effective and has a style of play which promises to develop into even greater efficiency than he has yet shown and win for him the premier honors of the country.

The selecting of Hackett and Little as the doubles players has caused some criticism; but it is hard to see how the committee having this matter in charge could have done better. There is no player actively in the game in this country with more international experience than Little. He has been in a number of Davis cup matches and has always acquitted himself well. His individual playing is strong and he is able to adapt his playing to doubles with marked success.

Hackett is one of the best doubles players this country has produced. With F. B. Alexander he held the national doubles title a number of years, and he has also had quite a little experience playing with Little. Hackett also has had much experience in international play, which should greatly increase his value to the team. Team work and experience are most valuable assets to doubles success, and these two players are sure to be very strong in these departments of the game.

While it is generally admitted that in A. B. Jones, S. N. Doust and Horace Rice the Americans will meet three fine Australasian players, local followers of the States players will win the match and right to go to England for the semi-finals. That it will be a great series is assured, and followers of the sport in this vicinity are showing a keen interest in the coming matches, and although about three weeks away, the 5000 seats that will be available at the West Side Tennis Club grounds are already nearly subscribed for in full.

## M. J. BRADY HAS 7-STROKE LEAD OVER M'NAMARA

(Continued from page one)

He made an 86 this morning, which gave him a grand total of 265. The best cards and summary follow:

M. J. Brady, Wollaston..... 5 4 4 4 7 5 3 3-28  
Out..... 5 4 4 4 7 5 3 4-28-76  
In..... 4 4 4 4 4 5 3 4-28-76

Alexander Ross, Brae-Burn..... 4 5 4 4 6 3 5 3-29  
Out..... 4 5 4 4 6 3 5 4-29-79  
In..... 4 4 4 4 4 5 3 4-29-79

G. L. Bowden, Tedesco..... 4 4 4 4 5 6 3 4-41-79  
Out..... 4 4 4 4 5 6 3 4-41-79  
In..... 5 4 4 4 4 5 3 5-39

Alexander Campbell, Country Club..... 4 4 4 4 5 6 3 4-41-80  
Out..... 4 4 4 4 5 6 3 4-41-80  
In..... 5 4 4 4 4 5 3 5-39

P. Robinson, Fall River..... 4 4 4 4 5 6 3 4-41-80  
Out..... 4 4 4 4 5 6 3 4-41-80  
In..... 5 4 4 4 4 5 3 5-39

F. H. Hoyt, Woodland..... 4 4 4 4 5 6 3 4-41-80  
Out..... 4 4 4 4 5 6 3 4-41-80  
In..... 5 4 4 4 4 5 3 5-39

## RESULTS FOR FIRST 36 HOLES

Today's T. T.

M. J. Brady, Wollaston..... 81 100-241  
T. J. McNamara, Boston..... 81 100-241

Alex. Ross, Brae-Burn..... 79 100-245  
B. Robinson, Fall River..... 80 100-250

Alex. Campbell, Country Club..... 80 171-251  
G. L. Bowden, Tedesco..... 79 177-250

Kerrigan, Dedham..... 87 171-256  
C. N. Burgess, Woodland..... 87 179-264

F. H. Hoyt, Woodland..... 86 179-265  
R. Thomas, Framingham..... 86 184-270

L. M. MacDonald, Worcester..... 92 182-275  
J. R. Hyman, Vesper..... 91 182-276

B. Nichol, unattached..... 92 177-279  
A. G. Lockwood, Belmont..... 90 191-281

G. F. Willet, Country Club..... 93 191-284  
J. J. McGrath, Tatnick..... 95 191-286

J. E. Kedan, Belmont..... 98 191-290  
L. B. Paton, Homewood..... 94 195-298

## RECORD FIELD OF GOLFERS STARTS IN METROPOLITAN

NEW YORK—With 100 entries received, including the leading players in this vicinity, play starts today in the fifteenth annual amateur golf tournament of the Metropolitan Golf Association on the links of the Fox Hill Golf Club, and some record-breaking work is expected.

Not only is this one of the largest fields that has ever started in such a tournament, but it represents a high grade of contestants, numbering as it does all the leading players of this district. Among those who are expected to figure prominently in the playing are J. D. Travers, the present champion as well as national champion; W. J. Travis, a former title holder; Frederick Herreshoff, who defeated Travers at Oakland last Saturday, and Orswold Kirkby.

In addition to these well known stars are Max Behr, ex-New Jersey champion; George T. Brokaw of Garden City, Chisholm Beach, the New York A. C. champion; James R. Hyde of South Shore, McKim Hollins of Westbrook, Robert C. Watson, president of the United States Golf Association; Hamilton K. Kerr, the Lakewood medalist; Elmer E. Sturges, who beat Kirkby in the final round at Shinnecock last year; Percy Pyne, the Princeton golfer; Roy Webb, who won the Garden City tournament a year ago; Gardiner W. White, who carried Herreshoff to the twentieth green at Oakland last week, and Max Marston, the new interscholastic champion.

There will be a qualifying round of 36 holes today, the lowest 32 pairing up for match play at 18 holes on Thursday and Friday, with the final round at 36 holes on Saturday. On the last day there will be the usual handicap.

## AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	1913	1912
Philadelphia	19	9	679	458
Cleveland	21	11	656	350
Washington	17	11	607	519
Chicago	20	13	606	567
Boston	13	18	419	350
St. Louis	14	21	400	269
Detroit	12	21	374	483
New York	9	21	300	292

## RESULTS TUESDAY

Detroit 8, Philadelphia 7.  
Cleveland 10, Washington 9.  
New York 6, St. Louis 3.

## GAMES TODAY

Boston at Chicago.  
Philadelphia at Detroit.  
New York at St. Louis.  
Washington at Cleveland.

## DETROIT BEATS ATHLETICS 8-7

DETROIT—Tyrus Cobb, aside from hitting twice for extra bases, walking on two occasions and stealing home once, stretched a base hit into a double in the tenth inning when Daley was slow in fielding the ball, and brought home the winning run Monday when Brown walked Gainer, Moriarty and High in succession. The final count was Detroit 8, Philadelphia 7, and the contest, from opening to close, was a succession of thrilling situations. Apparently beaten when they came to bat in the eighth, Detroit drove in four runs with four hits, which placed them one run ahead of Philadelphia. The Athletics then evened matters by a fast rally. With two men out and nobody on base, Oldring put the ball over the left field wall for a home run. The score:

**INNINGS**  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.  
Detroit..... 0 2 2 0 0 0 4 0 8-10  
Philadelphia..... 1 0 1 2 0 1 0 7-13

Batteries—Klawitter, Lake and Stange; Honck, Brown and Lapp. Umpires—Connolly and McGreevey. Time—2h. 20m.



# THE HOME FORUM

## STORY OF THE SUNRISE MAN

WHAT may vary well be a true story, though it is written like a pretty fantasy, appears in the Chicago Post's recent story about the outdoors world, wherein figure the Primrose man and the Hollyhock woman. This time it is the Sunrise man. It appears that he, like the Primrose man, is a man of affairs and high place. One day he found himself a little higher than usual, even on the roof of his mansion, where a chimney had caught fire. It was just at dawn.

"Hello! There's another fire!" cried the master to his companion, who was waiting patiently for him to go down the ladder. The east was ablaze and the misty atmosphere vibrated with flames.

"That's not a fire. It's the sunrise, sir," said the gardener, who was well acquainted with the phenomenon.

"What! Does that go on every morning?" said the master, and then he raised his hand to enjoin silence, as if some motion might disturb the glorious transformation. The eastern sky was a spectacle of rose-hued clouds. The building trees, veiled in tender green, caught the light on their twigs like fairy torches. The shining disk of the sun pushed majestically from the silver veils hanging over the edge of the marshes, and suddenly all the world was awake, the birds were singing and spirals of violet smoke were rising toward heaven from the altars of many heartstones in humble homes in the village beyond the woodland.

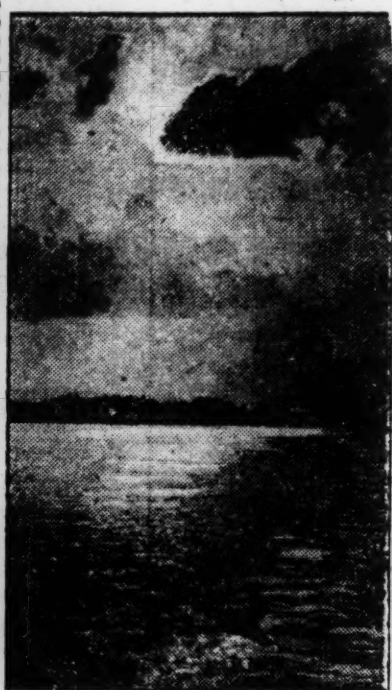
The upshot of the story is that the Sunrise man is agnostic to think of all the years of sunrises that he has allowed to slip by unobserved. He resolves never to miss another. He builds a little shack not far from his great country house, and there he sleeps or

spends the sunrise hours. He begins to discover the joys of the woodworld. His friends learn of his new pleasure, and his wife and daughter are happy to note that at last he has found something more fascinating than the corn pit or the bear garden or whatever the true technical designation may be for the money market. Once when affairs looked black at a certain directors' meeting the Primrose man was called to the telephone, and came lurching back with face aglow. The business was wound up promptly without further opposition on his part to the demands of the rest. It later transpired that his friend, the Sunrise man, had telephoned him that the warblers had come, that the woods were aflood with their song, and that he was expected at the shack before sunset.

### Bluebell Evening

Bluebell evening comes along,  
Whispering breeze and quiet song,  
Breathing sweetness of the rose,  
Down through every vale she goes.  
Happy day, and now the night  
Slipping in to veil the light  
With the mists of velvet sleep  
Wrapping hill and dell and deep.  
—Baltimore Sun.

## Moonlight on Lake in Florida



Photograph Taken at Winter Haven

## BEAUTY COMES TO THE SCHOOLS

IN pioneer days, when the American schoolhouse was a log cabin, it had probably more real esthetic charm than was apparent in a later period. For then the very roughness of the place drove the school teacher, who was usually a young person of ideals, to contrive "fixings," which should relieve the harshness of the place. Plants or vines in boxes or the bouquet on the desk could be more easily recruited from the woods close at hand than when in a later time the bare, ugly schoolroom of the town knew no relief from the staring blank of whitewashed walls and tall uncurtained windows. The outside, too, was like the child's earliest attempts at architectural invention, four walls and a slant roof.

The change from mere utility to beauty has now come, and those who went to school a half generation ago, even look back with wonder at the utter disregard of beauty which prevailed as compared with the present effort to make study places pleasant. It was held no doubt that unnecessary objects in the room, like pictures and vases, would distract children's attention from bookwork. Now educators know that a good picture is often as sure a means of culture as a good book, and that a child has something to learn from Michael Angelo, Raphael and their confreres, even as from Dryden and Shelley. It is a curious fact that education

in the United States was long wholly concerned with books, while the cultural value of music and painting was overlooked. To be sure, there were songs sung, but songs as distantly related as possible to the great masters of music, and if the reading and geography books had illustrations these examples of the graphic arts were, to say the least, unemulous of the great landscape's fame.

Nowadays photographs of great pictures, pots of growing flowers, wall coverings and furnishings that make a total impression of beauty are matters of course in the busiest schoolroom. Even in small towns where the school buildings may externally be guiltless of architectural effect the attempt is made by flowers in window boxes or by growing vines outside to bring some sweet attractive kind of grace to the place of the young folks' daily pilgrimage.

## Decorative Wild Grape-Vine

When one is looking for a decorative vine to cover an unsightly spot, such as an old fence or barn, the common wild grape-vine should not be forgotten. It possesses abundant foliage and grows reasonably fast and seems to thrive in almost any soil. It has the peculiar advantage of remaining beautiful for an extraordinarily long time—from the first tender green leaves in the spring until the shriveling up of the blue bunches of grapes at the touch of the autumn frost. Any one who has seen the old tree-stumps and country fences which are festooned with it throughout central New York will realize its singular beauty.

In the measure in which thou seekest to do thy duty shalt thou know what is in thee. But what is thy duty? The demand of the present hour.—Goethe.

### To Love Always

Perfection as an end . . . God manifest in men, is not this its true goal and consummation? Never to tire, never to grow cold; to be patient, sympathetic, tender to look for the budding flower and the opening heart; to hope always like God; to love always—this is duty.—Amiel.

## "Help, Sure Help"

Call, when all good friends have left thee,  
Of all good sights and sounds bereft thee,  
Call, when hope and heart are sinking,  
Help, O help!

Call, and following close behind thee,  
There shall haste and there shall find thee,  
Help, sure Help. . .

Oh, and if thou dost not call,  
Be but faithful, that is all;  
Go right on and close behind thee,  
There shall follow and still and find thee,  
Help, sure Help.

—Clough.

## Cape Romain Light

Along the South Carolina coast northward from the city of Charleston, there is a league after league of salt marshes; beyond these, you can see on a bright day the flashing and glistening of breakers; and on an island facing these breakers, warning of the dangers of promontory and of shoal, rises the tower of Cape Romain light. The little, low, white-washed lighthouse, with its antiquated equipment, was abandoned years ago, when a new building was reared—a tower of great size and height, and equipped with all the improvements of a modern light station. Sixty feet down into the sand, says a writer in the Youths Companion, the builders drove giant palmetto piles to form the foundation for the structure; on these they laid a bed of concrete; and upon that they built a lofty octagonal tower. Bedded in the foundation, and rising to the top of the tower, is a great steel shaft, a foot in diameter. The spiral steel stairway winds round it. The tower itself is of brick; the superstructure holding the lantern is of steel; and the sheeting of the dome is of copper.

## Charm in Journalism

That the true meaning and influence of journalism is more and more felt in the United States is indicated in the following note which ends a criticism of William Sidney Porter's work in the Book News Monthly, by James Melvin Lee: After reading the last book of O. Henry's collected works one can better understand that charming humor which is so characteristic of all stories by William Sidney Porter (O. Henry). Much as I admire these stories, I can't help regretting, as a teacher of journalism, that O. Henry did not remain in newspaper work and add his charm to the reports of the news of the day. His work, collected in book form, would have been an excellent text-book for the use of student reporters.

## Hostages of Peace

Think what we owe to Goethe and Lessing, to Spinoza and Kant, to Heine and Mozart and Wagner and Beethoven, reiterates the Englishman; think what we owe to Shakespeare and Milton, to Byron and Shelley and Scott, to Lister and Newton, answers the German. Who can go to war with the countrymen of Racine and Moliere and Pascal and Montesquieu and Descartes? repeats the friend of France; and by others are trumpeted the fraternal relations that we ought to cultivate with the countrymen of Dante or of Euripides, Aeschylus, and Sophocles.—Scribner's Magazine.

## HOMEKEEPER NEEDS TRAINING

IT IS said by today's critics of the domestic situation—the relations of employer and employee in the household, that the women at the head of the house are accountable for the chaotic condition in which affairs are found. Women have not made a business of housekeeping and they have allowed more or less untrained helpers to control the household simply because the women have not learned how to direct them.

Perhaps what truth there is in the statement is only a half truth, after all. Women have never been treated as business folk, nor trained to affairs, in any sense. The women who have chosen a definite career have until quite recently been supposed not to desire "a home of their own" and the women who have been expected to become housekeepers never had the least training in household management, beyond what they have picked up in their own homes. What they have seen there has too often been mismanage-

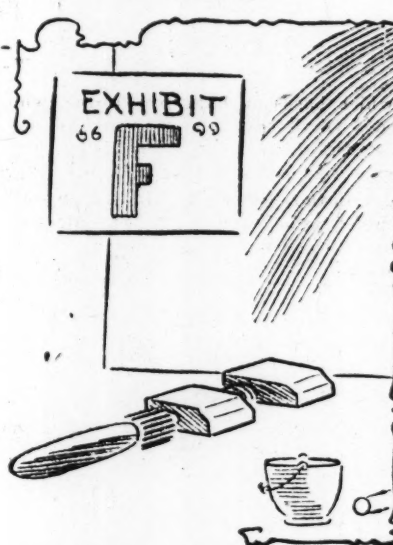
ment, indifference and inefficiency. The old-fashioned notion that women had no career for which they needed definite training, because they got all they needed in the home, ceased to produce good housekeepers simply because the new ways of living did not demand work of the daughters in the home and therefore they did not learn. Now, however, the schools of domestic arts are training the prospective housekeepers and a large proportion of the girls have in college that definite training in achievement and conquest over difficulty which enables a woman to solve the domestic problems as she would those in geometry by the application of industry, enthusiasm, and a good bit of common sense.

Trained women make a success of housekeeping when they regard it conscientiously as the serious business of their lives. Girls never taught to do anything well or to regard themselves as serious workers can hardly be expected to shine at homekeeping. In a certain sense it is not they who are to blame but the whole social system, which has looked on them chiefly as ornaments. Now the old order—or rather disorder—is changing and there is hope for solution of the home problem, when the women really give themselves to the conquest of this task as men have conquered theirs.

## Practical Everyday Art

America's big problem is to lead people to realize what art means. As a nation we have not yet come to any definite, unanimous concept of art, thinks a writer in the School Arts Magazine. Until we can grasp some definite laws that will help us to discriminate between beauty and mere prettiness; to know when a thing is consistent with its surroundings; to see harmony as to form, line, color and arrangement in things that must live together; to know that beauty is a certain quality which may be achieved in the use of any material, and that art must stand for use as well as beauty—until then we cannot catch even a glimpse of the meaning of this all-important, practical, as well as esthetic thing—art as applied to everyday problems. The education of the masses to know what art means is a problem that teachers must meet. Villari has said, "There can be no great school of art unless artistic tastes are developed in every walk of life, and this can only be attained by fostering a taste for artistic decoration of the home." I would add: for artistic decoration of the dress, the school, the public buildings, and of the city itself.

## Picture Puzzle



What language?  
ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE  
Antechamber, antedate, antelope, antecessor.

## Observations of City Streets

Tales of endless variety and charm may be written by the random stroller about the streets of a great city. If the city is really great enough there is always a characteristic panorama of streets and hints of an individuality that marks this city out from others. The stroller down in Boston's shopping districts may come upon the Granary, King's chapel or the Old South, and of course the stroller in New York is always at hand, with the State House dome shining brightly above, where Boston beacon once flared.

A recent newspaper sketch of such a walk in New York includes a picture of the old-time horse cars that still go jingling through the masonry of the new municipal building. The stately archway beneath the structure provides for a stream of heavy wagons and motor trucks, and the bob-tailed horse car which most of the great cities have now quite discarded.

The big green bus in Washington square is another characteristic sight of New York streets which the visitor from Boston or Chicago looks at with interest. And indeed the square itself is worth remark, as "the quietest place in New York." For the stranger any quiet spot in New York may seem worth remark, so does the whole feel of the town mean constant activity and ceaseless sound.

## FLOWER MONTH IN FAR JAPAN

FROM a book on Japan by Capt. F. Brinkley, the Musashino, a little paper published in Tokio, reprints the following passages touching the Japanese love for flowers:

The fourth month of the old calendar, the May of modern times, is distinguished above all other months as the season of flowers. It is then that the cherry blossoms, and in Japanese eyes the cherry flower typifies everything that is at once refined, beautiful, and vigorous. The blossom itself has no special excellence; it is as cherry blossoms are everywhere. By massing the trees in positions that lend themselves to a coup d'oeil, by arching them over long avenues beside broad rivers, and by setting them in a framework of exquisite scenery, there are produced glowing effects and harmonious contrasts which, enhanced by the opalescent atmosphere of a Japanese spring, are worthy of the passionate enthusiasm they arouse. It has been sometimes asserted, sometimes denied, that a keener love of flowers and more subtle sense of their beauties exist, either by instinct or by education, among these far eastern people than can be found anywhere else. Those that take the affirmative view, point to the vast crowds of men, women and children that throng the cherry groves during the short season of bloom; to the universality of this affectionate admiration, as potent to draw the statesman or the philosopher from his studio as to attract lads and lasses on the threshold of life and love; to the familiar acquaintance with flowers and their habits that is possessed even by artisans and scavengers, and to the fact that the Japanese manage to derive much wider gratification from flowers and to utilize them more effectively as factors of public pleasure than any other nation does. They had practically no knowledge of botany until they acquired it from the west. Their gardens have never included conservatories of rare exotics. It has not occurred to them to organize competitive

flower shows in the occidental fashion and nature has bequeathed to them only a small portion of the floral wealth with which England, France, and the United States are dowered. Yet they have made so much of her comparatively scanty gifts that the blossoms of each season are a feature in their lives, a prime element in their happiness. If they possessed the laburnum, the lilac, the hawthorn, the gorse, the bluebell, the snowdrop, the honeysuckle, the jessamine, the primrose, and all the other "letters of the angel tongue" written on the fair faces of some western countries, it is possible that the keenness of their appreciation might have been dulled by satiety; but judging by the facts already existing it is probable that they would have taught the world new ways of profiting by these gifts of nature. Certainly they and alone among the nations in the wide organization of their taste for flowers. The cherry fetes of Tokio, Kyoto, and other Japanese cities are adduced in illustration.

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## SALVATION

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Oxford dictionary gives, among others, the following definition of salvation: "Deliverance from sin and its consequences and admission to heaven brought about by Christ." The sixteenth chapter of the book of Acts tersely shows how this salvation is to be won when it says, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved." Every human being, deep down in his heart, wants to be saved; that is, every one wants to be free here and now from the burdensome, painful effect of what is humanly cognized as evil, and to be admitted to heaven—to be blessed by a present realization of perfect peace and joy and harmony. According to the teachings of the New Testament, and especially those of the great Master, salvation depends wholly upon believing. "But," we hear it declared, "the world has been believing for centuries, and it is not saved yet." From the general or relative conditions about us this declaration would seem to be true, and this very appearance of things ought to prove to us that there is something radically wrong with the world's believing, and consequently with its practice.

Turning again to the dictionary, we find that the verb to believe means to have faith in, to trust, and that faith means reliance. It is plain that there can be no genuine or practical faith, trust, or reliance, in any department of activity, without a basis of firm understanding and sure confidence. And so we see that in its purest and best sense believing means understanding, means gaining the right or demonstrable knowledge of anything that is true. To understand the reality or verity of being it is necessary to begin with God, the creator and controller of all that really exists. "God is Spirit" (Rev. Ver.), said Jesus, "and they that worship [believe on, trust, and understand] him must wor-

ship him in spirit and in truth." Since God is Spirit, and "all things were made by him," and were pronounced "very good," as we read respectively in John and Genesis, it is clear that the universe, including man, is in reality, spiritual and good. This, then, brings us face to face with so-called matter, evil, and their alleged laws and conditions, and bids us analyze and dispose of them fairly, consistently and courageously. And just here is where one's believing, faith and understanding are put to the test, and the old familiar Bible declaration is verified: "As he thinketh in his heart, so is he." If one thinks and understands spiritual things, the things of God, the things of good, he will bring these into his experience. If he thinks and dwells upon material things, the things which embrace sin, sorrow, sickness and discord, he will be, more or less, the victim of these very things and will be led to regard them as real entities, and therefore as legitimate and necessary.

St. Paul declares, "There is one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus." This does not mean that Christ Jesus came among men to do their individual work for them, but that his mission was to show them

how to work out their own salvation and be strong and free as he was. Pointing ever to the straight and narrow way of Truth, Life and Love, and himself walking loyally and faithfully in this way the Master revealed to mankind the one and only method of sure redemption. Tenderly, compassionately, and tirelessly he demonstrated the truth of being, saying to a sin-clothed, weary and despairing race: "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light."

Christ Jesus based his every word and work upon the unchangeable, exact and scientific knowledge of God as Spirit, as Mind, Principle, the great and eternal I Am. He knew that God is omnipotent, omnipresent good, and that, therefore, He neither looks upon, permits nor sanctions evil, matter, and their train of sin, sickness, sorrow and discord. Understanding God, good, as the only power, the only creator, governor and law-giver, in the universe, and departing not for a single moment from this understanding, the Master had no difficulty whatever in discerning the impotence, the nothingness, the illusion of evil and its hosts. Thus it was that he quickly detected and fearlessly annihilated every phase of seeming evil and inharmonious lay in his path. Thus it was that he broke every so-called material law and healed both the sick and the sinful, changed water into wine, took himself unseen through the multitude, found the tribute money, walked on the wave, stilled the tempest, fed the five thousand, and raised the dead.

Christ Jesus absolutely refused to make real—to see as God-given, God-acknowledged or God-approved—anything but spiritual good. To him there was no evil, no matter, sin, sickness or death, because he was, as he said, at one with or directly tributary to the Father, who in the language of the prophet, is of purer eyes than to behold evil, and can not look on iniquity. What appeared before the Master as evil and matter, as discord and distress, he recognized as but the expressions or manifestations of mistaken, misdirected mortal mind, as those deceptions, illusive, unholy, "visions" of material sense, to which the

writer of the book of Ecclesiastes refers when he says, "God hath made man upright, but they have sought out many inventions." This knowledge which the Master possessed was his hourly salvation, the salvation which made him truly successful and great. Because this understanding did not originate in the Master himself, but came from God, who "is no respecter of persons," it is plain that each and every individual who will strive to believe on, understand and know Christ Jesus, not as a preternatural, supernatural or strange being, but rather as the normal model man of the Father's creating, and will pattern after his example—such a one will indeed work out his own salvation and experience that peace and contentment and bliss which language cannot portray.

To put it briefly, salvation means the overcoming of self—the putting off of the fleshly, carnal mind which "is enmity against God." This false human self, this mortal ego, is what would stand, apparently, in the way of one's spiritual progress and keep him from realizing that here and now he is, as the Scriptures affirm, the image and likeness of God. To get away from and conquer self; that is, to see the falsity of and to drop material, discordant methods of thinking and doing, and to think and act spiritually—this is to follow in the footsteps of the Master and to do the work which he did and said all who believed on (understood) him should do. Christian Science, as expounded in its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, has already proved in a wonderful measure that it is both possible and practical to follow the Master in the exact sure way in which he commanded, and thus to overcome self, overcome evil, sin, and their consequences, and be admitted now to heaven, harmony.

## Praise to Great Writers of America as Useful Citizens

RALPH WALDO EMERSON was a great and useful citizen, as well as a great writer and poet, giving freely of his time and thought and fame to molding opinion and to the service of his country. The same may be said of Holmes and of Longfellow, of Whittier and of Lowell, of Bancroft and of Motley. In any event, their work would have taken high place in the literature of the United States and of the English-speaking people; in any event it would have brought pleasure to mankind, and, in Dr. Johnson's phrase, would have helped us to enjoy life or taught us to endure it. But over and above their work they were useful citizens in a high degree. Their art was ever at the service of their country, of a great cause, and of their fellow-men. They helped to direct and create public opinion, and in the hour of stress they sustained the national cause with all the great strength which their fame and talents gave them. With Winthrop, their watchword was "Our Country—whether bounded by the St. John's or the Sabine, or however otherwise bounded or described, and be the measurement more or less—still our country."—Henry Cabot Lodge.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, May 21, 1913

### France and England

M. POINCARÉ will not be the first President of the French republic to visit the United Kingdom, and he may count upon being accorded as hearty and enthusiastic a welcome as were his predecessors. The visits of the former Presidents, M. Loubet and M. Fallières, are still fresh in the memory of Londoners, and the forthcoming visit of M. Poincaré is being looked forward to as an event of no small importance. The great question at present engaging the attention of that of armaments. So long as fleets and battleships are maintained, the greatest guarantee of peace is the friendship, if not the alliance, of such great powers as are intent on preserving peace. The French fleet ranks among the great navies of the world, and so long as the construction of war vessels continues, such an entente as that established between the two countries, separated by the twenty miles of the straits of Dover, is the best guarantee of the peace of Europe.

During the recent troublous times, when it seemed at one moment as if difficulties of a serious nature might result from the conflict in the Balkans, it was M. Poincaré, representing France, who cooperated so heartily with Sir Edward Grey in arranging the meeting of ambassadors, the meeting which was so effectual in preventing further unpleasant complications. The maintenance of more than friendly relations between two such countries as the United Kingdom and France, stands for much. Both countries represent freedom, Great Britain especially, although much has been accomplished in France also during recent years to establish freedom of thought and religious tolerance; the Ecoles Laïques being not the least important means of affording the liberal education essential for the rising generation. It is because the entente cordiale is so important in the maintenance of the peace of the world, and because the longer peace is assured, the less possible will war become, with its paralyzing and brutalizing influences, that we indorse the words uttered by M. Poincaré at Nantes, when he said, "Nothing can possibly dissolve an entente, the validity of which remains indispensable for the balance of power in Europe. To strengthen this entente and to make it closer has been the object of unremitting endeavors on the part of France."

PRINTING from moveable type was such a boon to men that it requires temerity even to intimate that the discovery which made knowledge accessible to the masses was also an effective factor in putting an end to an aboriginal art that through the centuries had come to be the medium of much of humanity's highest inspiration and delight. As literature began to be democratized and visualized in books accessible to the people the vocation of the story teller, the narrator of life's happenings and the seer of visions, waned in importance, and in due time it ceased wherever civilization advanced beyond primitive conditions.

Of late years, however, persons charged with responsibility for the children of the world have come to see that the ancient art was too tamely surrendered by its practitioners and that there is need of a renaissance. Consequently, in schools, public libraries, college settlements and homes of the few, the fanciful web of the teller of tales is again being woven around and about children and youth, who, in some instances, had become surfeited with a superabundance of printed tables and had forsworn all reading. These story tellers, amateur and professional, have multiplied sufficiently so as to form a league which has among its backers some of the leading educators and pedagogical authorities in the country. Now it is proposed to establish a journal for the league which will deal, from month to month, with problems of technique and aim and motive, and also with the relation between the restored art and educational institutions and methods.

Success should follow this movement if for no other reason than to bring up a generation of listeners, "creative listeners" if you please. The modern man is so trained to get most of his knowledge through the eye by means of printed matter that he finds it difficult to concentrate for any length of time when he is given the chance to use the ear-gate to knowledge. So conversation, sermon-tasting, lecture-sampling and speech-hearing are all being adjusted to powers of concentration. If youth can once more hear tales of adventure or fine poetry or orations, there will come a supplementary training now too often lacking.

FARMERS of the United States have received several valuable hints from South Africa in the past. Another has just come from Natal, where starch flour is being made from sweet potatoes. Here, at length, is opportunity for the surplus yam.

### Big and Little Electric Helps

ONLY at rare intervals will the world pause long enough in its progress to take note of details in the accelerating movement. An authority on electrical subjects, L. D. Gibbs, quoted in an article on the widespread application of electricity in the Monitor on Saturday, put the matter very concisely when he said: "A new thing in the electrical world appears and soon the public makes its own use of it." It does this without giving much thought to the source of the invention, whatever it may be. This has been true of the development of all the natural forces that have come into human employment. It is not due to lack of appreciation, it is not attributable to selfishness. It may be accounted for most satisfactorily on the theory that the first impulse of mankind is to put the new invention to the test, to put it to use. Later, thought and gratitude are turned to those whose genius and skill and patience have made invention possible.

Electricity has been developed at such a rate that only those on the most familiar terms with the industry have an adequate conception of the uses to which it is being put. The average man knows that his house is being lighted by it, that his doorbell is being operated by it, that he communicates with his neighbors or with his shop, bank, factory or office over the telephone by its aid, that

it brings news to him, that it transports him down town, that it operates ventilators, fans, elevators, all around him; but it has become so much a part of the general plan of his day that he sees nothing strange in it. In these days he is seldom moved to the point of expressing wonder when he finds that electricity is helping in the kitchen and in the laundry, when he finds it entertaining the family in parlor or drawing room.

But the average man knows little of the service electricity is rendering humanity outside his particular sphere; how it is bringing messages automatically from the fog-enshrouded lighthouse to the bridge of the ocean steamer; how it is increasing the efficiency of the beacon service; how it is pumping water, turning grindstones, churning, doing miscellaneous "chores" on the farm, besides brightening the farm home and eliminating drudgery in farm life; how it lights the way of the miner, how it is making tolerable the life of the steel-mill worker, how it is digging, sawing, lifting, hauling, scrubbing, cooking, not alone for those who may command great plants, but for the humble individual, man and woman.

The greatest of all the steps taken in electric development are those that tend to place the force within the reach of the people, either through the instrumentality of municipally created power or through the economical storage battery. Electricity can be made to perform practically every kind of mechanical and manual labor, but it will not have reached the height of its usefulness until it can be made to do this not merely for the few, but for the multitude.

THAT railroads should be held for large damages resulting from forest fires may be pretty severe on the common carriers, but something must be done to stop the recklessness that is destroying the forests.

IT SEEMS to us that the position taken by John N. Carlisle, commissioner of highways of New York, with reference to road building in the light of present results, is of importance to every quarter of the country, near and remote. At the present moment there is a nation-wide demand for good road construction; in many parts of the country there is a public eagerness to expend large sums of money on road construction; it is far from being the case, however, that sufficient precaution is being taken to prevent the squandering of generous appropriations upon poor road construction. It will be a great disappointment throughout the sections referred to if, instead of obtaining satisfactory and permanent improvement, they find themselves compelled at the end of five or ten years to go completely over the work again. In view of this situation, Mr. Carlisle's declaration, that there will be no more money spent from New York's magnificent road appropriations until he is satisfied that the public is going to get what it pays for, should bring road builders and advocates of road building everywhere to a pause.

Mr. Carlisle frankly states that in his opinion the state has not been receiving an ample return for its investment in highways. It is authorized to spend \$100,000,000, and with this sum at its command it should soon be able to boast of one of the best highway systems in the world. The work done so far has not been satisfactory. Commissioner Carlisle is determined, it seems, that no more work shall be done just for the mere purpose of using up the appropriation, or with the idea of satisfying popular clamor for construction. A thorough study is being made of conditions relating to both soil and climate. Col. William D. Washington and Harold Parker, expert highway builders, have been engaged to conduct the investigation. The latter has done splendid work for the roads of Massachusetts. Pending the result of the inquiry, Commissioner Carlisle asks the public—meaning those who use the roads of New York—to be patient.

The truth is the policy of patience should be adopted in all the states, and with it the policy of discovering whether or not the immense sums to be devoted to road building in the next few years are going to be well or ill spent. Not only in New York, but everywhere, it is much more important that highways to meet the modern call shall be well constructed than that they shall be hastily built. There is opportunity now for the country to obtain a highway system that, with proper maintenance provision, can be made as permanent as any in existence abroad, and all temptation to slight the task should be resisted, even though public clamor should be back of it.

HAVING witnessed a league baseball game, the peace delegates, as a last resort, may be induced sometime to recommend the arbitration of an international dispute by leaving it to an umpire.

NEW YORK in 1960, with a population of 21,000,000, will be no place to visit if one cares to avoid the rush.

### What the Hale Statue Stands for

A SATISFACTORY statue of Edward Everett Hale by Bela Pratt is to be unveiled tomorrow in Boston, with former President Taft sharing in the formal ceremony. The sculptor, far more successfully than Saint-Gaudens in depicting Phillips Brooks, has given to coming generations an enduring bronze portrait of the Yankee preacher, patriot and author, whose Americanism was of such a truly national type that he had admirers and the range of his own wide wanderings. Because of Dr. Hale's authorship of "The Man Without a Country" and his invaluable reminiscences of his contemporaries, because of his championship of innumerable forward movements in philanthropy and also because he was a pioneer in foreseeing the importance of regions west of the Mississippi, his fame will doubtless endure. But he has a larger title to remembrance. He was one of the first Americans to preach Pan-Americanism and to prophesy ultimate transit by rail from Ottawa on the north to Buenos Aires on the south. He saw the vision of The Hague tribunal and a permanent international tribunal long before most of his contemporaries, and told his vision in eloquent words and moving sentences.

The essential democracy of the man was reflected in his dress, speech and manner as well as in his opinions and messages. He lived chiefly to serve humanity, and did so with vigor and versatility for many years, always "lending a hand"—to a Booker Washington today and to a Mary Antin tomorrow. He left no body or system of theology labeled with his distinctive name, nor did he lead a school or faction within his own sect; but he practised, through

### Of Value to the Whole Country

a long life, a form of fraternalism that he considered the core of the Gospel. His civic patriotism was intense and a matter of daily living.

New England has hardly a man today at all comparable with Dr. Hale in this respect or who has anything like the art which he possessed of making devotion to nation, state and community seem attractive to youth and to the plain people. This he could do either by stirring oration, by clever parable and allegory, or by the racy editorial. For, the son of an editor of eminence, he never was long without a journalistic vent for his thought; and when he decided to be a minister and forsook journalism as a vocation, keeping it as an avocation, Samuel Bowles, 2d, said that New England lost her greatest potential editor.

IT REQUIRES no strain either upon the imagination or upon the facts to trace a pretty close relationship between the proceedings of the Massachusetts Forestry Association in Springfield last week and the fresh impulse given the wayside beautification propaganda about the same time in Illinois; and interest in this relationship is by no means lessened because the proceedings had to do with something Massachusetts has and is trying to keep, and something Illinois has not, but is trying to obtain. Middle western visitors in general find a great deal more to wonder about and to admire in the wooded areas of Massachusetts than the residents of the latter state suspect. The people of the prairie states whose fortune it is to motor over the highways of Massachusetts find it difficult to conceive how there can be anything like a forestry problem in this section. They would be quite content could they make a showing of foliage in the least degree comparable with that which is so familiar as to be commonplace in the sight of New Englanders.

It is to this end that Illinois is struggling. Professor Miller of the University of Illinois, whose statement in this connection was given in the Monitor a few days ago, is one of the leading advocates of forestation and highway beautification, but he is only one of a large number of people in his state who have an intense longing for the success of a movement that will relieve the flat monotony of the prairie landscape and give charm to the prairie lane and highway. Illinois has not only roads, but canal stretches that are innocent of trees, and the professor is right when he says: "The roadside (tree-planting) idea can be applied to the beautifying of the drainage ditches of which there are thousands of miles in the middle West alone." And he is equally correct in his statement that landscape scenery is one of the greatest assets of modern countries. For verification he goes to Europe, but he need not go so far. New England scenery attracts thousands of westerners annually, and leads to the spending in the six states by these visitors of tens of thousands of dollars.

At the Springfield meeting the practical side of the forest question received sensible consideration. The assets that go with woodland vistas and landscape perspectives, shady lanes and tree-roofed highways, was recognized, but all this only served to emphasize the fact that Massachusetts, New England and the East must be alert or it will not be many years before they will lose what the middle West is striving so hard to obtain. To make the future safe, one speaker said, Massachusetts—much as its forest areas appeal to the Illinois visitor at present—must plant from 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 trees yearly, and New York must do the same. Illinois will be compelled to work hard and steadily to reach the point in wooded beauty that Massachusetts holds today, and when it shall have attained this point, it must struggle as hard and as steadily to hold what it has. If Illinois does not strive, real beauty will elude it; if Massachusetts does not take better care of its beauty the latter will slip away.

UNTIL the text of important documents passing between Japan and the United States is furnished it is rash to prophesy as to what may follow the signing of the alien law by Governor Johnson and the prompt pendant thereto in Secretary Bryan's statement of the American position. If Japan's case rests upon an interpretation of treaty rights as superseding any state laws, or if it is relatively indifferent to such matters and posits its complaint on the general proposition that no Asiatic will quietly suffer conduct that is based on race discrimination, then the answer of the American statesman will be none the less candid because epoch-marking.

Broadly speaking, the United States has rights respecting such exclusion which, if it falls back on them, can put Japan in the position of seeming to wish to intrude where she is not wanted. National pride for a western people in such a contingency, would seem to dictate a policy of aloofness, at least temporarily. Our understanding of conditions political, fiscal and social in Japan, is such that we find it difficult to believe that the empire will deliberately provoke war in response to a motive no higher than to seek satisfaction for a fancied slight and to resent an alleged insult.

What the administration no doubt is willing to offer to Japan is a reopening, on the widest scale possible, of all questions of issue including that of naturalization. With this guaranteed, then the United States would, in some way, have to define once and for all its policy toward incorporation of Japanese into the national family. On this issue men of equal patriotism, humanitarianism and political sagacity are likely to divide.

IN THE Washington, D. C., schools interest of the pupils is supposed to be stimulated by giving the pupils arithmetical problems based on the percentage columns of a baseball league, and this leads the thinking person to recall the fact that there were some excellent arithmeticians graduated from the schools before there were any baseball leagues.

BALTIMORE's thought of recutting old paving blocks and using them over again will lead many to wonder what has become of all the old paving blocks that have not been recut and used over.

WHETHER public hearings on the tariff are wanted or not wanted by the United States Congress depends altogether on the side the protests are expected to come from.

CANADA will not know, until she tries it, whether the Underwood tariff will do for her all that the Taft reciprocity scheme promised to do.

### Massachusetts Has What Illinois Wants

### Japan and America